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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE MINISTERIAL DINNER.

CLOSE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION—MR. DISRAELI'S LEGISLATIVE RETROSPECT—WONDERFUL TACTICS—DR. KENEALY AND THE BAKER CASE—PUBLIC OPINION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

Once a year, toward the close of the session, the Ministers dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and, of course, if they have anything to say, they take this opportunity of saying it. This year the day fixed upon was Wednesday last, and it is probable that when the invitation, which was of long standing, was first received by Mr. Disraeli, he looked forward to an easy recital of a series of legislative triumphs amid the cheers of the company. A good deal, however, has happened in the interval, and, though he certainly had cheers enough—the Conservatives being strong in the city, and the loving cup disposing even Liberals to be indulgent—yet the review he had to get over was far from easy. Mr. Disraeli, however, was equal to the occasion. He felt, no doubt, that it was necessary to make a special effort, and take his audience by storm. And this he did. Those who expected an apologetic speech were greatly astonished, and even his most devoted and confiding admirers could not help rubbing their eyes and wondering, like the old man who read *Gulliver's Travels*, whether, after all, it was really quite true in every particular. So far from admitting any deficiencies, Mr. Disraeli turned the tables on his adversaries, and described the whole work of the session as a glorious triumph. Nothing could be finer or more characteristic in its way than this burst of romantic invention. The Government has, for the last week or two, been wriggling in the most abject and humiliating position. It had sworn that it would never eat Mr. Plimsoll's leek, and it has had to eat it, and, worse still, to pretend to like the flavor. And yet, after all this, Mr. Disraeli suddenly turns round and chants a *Te Deum*, as if for a great victory. The country is prosperous and the people contented. Abroad there is peace, and its continuance is guaranteed by the blended prudence and firmness of the Government. Bills have been passed for regulating friendly societies, for removing invidious elements from the Labor laws, and other purposes; and as to the Merchant Shipping bill, Mr. Disraeli remarked that when he said it would be taken up immediately after the Agricultural Holdings bill, that was a prophecy and not a mistake, for as soon as the latter was disposed of the other measure was brought in, and was virtually passed at that moment. There is, perhaps, hardly any case in which more astounding impudence has been shown by a public speaker in deliberately falsifying the history, not of a remote period, as to which impressions are hazy and evidence scant, but the history of the present moment, which is still fresh in everybody's recollection. Mr. Disraeli entirely omitted from his rosy narrative the facts that he himself gave notice of the abandonment of the Merchant Shipping bill, that it was and is abandoned, but that it was only in the face of a storm of public indignation that the Government brought in another bill, going much further than its own bill, as a concession to Mr. Plimsoll. After this exploit Mr. Disraeli launched into a peroration in his highest style. The Government had, he said, been severely criticised. It did not satisfy everybody. But then neither did the weather. "Now we hear that the rains are endless, and that the rivers have burst their banks. Now it is the sun that is scorching the soil so that it breaks into fissures. But as time goes on the reactionary beneficence of Providence"—a fine conservative phrase—"produces very different effects. The inundations subside. The earth that was so baked becomes manageable to the plow. The prostrate crops are touched by the zephyr and the sun, and rise again with cheerful golden crests; and though our hay harvest may be terribly damaged, we find compensation in our wondrous roots." And so, as he went on to explain, all that he asked was that people should, in political, as in agricultural matters, put their faith in "the reactionary beneficence of Providence," and not attempt, with finite knowledge to criticise its occasionally mysterious operations.

MR. DISRAELI'S TACTICS.

It is impossible, as I have said, to imagine a more flagrant fiction than Mr. Disraeli's account of the last weeks of the session, and yet I dare say that the coolness and audacity of the misrepresentation will make it go down with a vast number of people, who will believe that it was not the Government which was frightened by Mr. Plimsoll into yielding his demands, but that it spontaneously took pity on him and his poor clients, and invented something to do them good. This is, indeed, an excellent example of the sort of thing in which Disraeli is supreme. He has a hatred of the dullness and boredom of common business details, and in the ordinary routine of the House of Commons he is constantly slipping, from sheer inattention and incapacity to comprehend the relative importance of things. But then he can always manage to remove the discredit of his blundering by some such brilliant feat as that of Wednesday, which at once bamboozles and amuses by its solemn impudence. There is one passage in this speech in which Mr. Disraeli referred to the new rule as to conspiracy in connection with labor offenses, which requires explanation. "The law of conspiracy," he said, "has been dealt with in such a manner that no longer can it be said that an aggregate body of men can be convicted of a crime of which, if one man had been tried individually by law, it would be recognized that he was innocent;" and he went on to speak of this as an addition to the "precious privileges" of Englishmen. Now, this statement is a grossly inaccurate version of the recent legislation on this point. What has been done has been to exempt from the general law of conspiracy, not the whole community, but only a single class of the community, and that only the class which systematically resorts to conspiracy for the purpose of coercion. It is mooted that in this respect a special exception, denied to any other class, shall be granted to working men—in other words, to trade-unionists—and I have no doubt that the trade-unionists will soon show their appreciation of this "precious privilege." There can be no doubt that as it stands, the common-law theory of conspiracy is vague and liable to abuse; but at least the principle that an act which might not be serious enough in its effects to require the intervention of the law, when done by one person acting by himself, may become so when done by many persons acting in concert appears to be logically incontrovertible. In any case, however, if the law is to be retained in its present shape for the community at large, there is no reason why an exemption should be granted to a particular class, especially as it is certain to be used by the class for purposes of oppression and extortion. The truth is that at the present moment neither Liberals nor Conservatives have courage to face the organization which the trade-unionists are beginning to apply to the elections, and both are trying to curry favor with them. It is true that, save with regard to conspiracy, the new Labor laws do not practically make any great relaxation of the checks on breach of labor contracts, but what has been said on the subject by various speakers certainly tends to suggest to working men that something has been done to give the tactics of the unions a freer range.

DR. KENEALY AND THE BAKER CASE.

On Thursday night Dr. Kenealy made some stir in the House of Commons by calling attention to Col. Baker's case. He complained that the sentence was inadequate, and encouraged the impression that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. A man who had committed such an atrocious crime as Baker should not be treated leniently because he was a man of fashion, with aristocratic connections. He proposed that the Judge should be censured by the House for the exemptions he had allowed to the prisoner. The Home Secretary was fully justified in replying that it would never do for the House to set itself up as a court of review over all the criminal trials in the country. Dr. Kenealy no doubt took up the matter with a view to the cultivation of his popularity with the mob, which is very much on the wane; but before the incident was at an end he had reason to regret that he had placed himself in a false position. Major Dickson rose to remind the House that exemption from the personal degradation was not unprecedented, inasmuch as in 1850 a member—not of the military, but of the legal profession—was tried before Lord Campbell for a cruel assault upon his son, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but without the degradation of hard labor, on account of his social position. How far the person in question had succeeded in rehabilitating himself he would not undertake to say, but he thought that the last man in the country to protest against a Judge's leniency was Dr. Kenealy. This statement was received with loud cheers, for everyone knew that it referred to an act of brutality for which Dr. Kenealy had been very properly punished. Sir W. Fraser rather foolishly thought it necessary to show that the Baker case had nothing to do with "what is conventionally called the upper classes," neither of the parties being connected with the aristocracy. As to Col. Baker being a man of fashion, he [Sir W. Fraser] never saw him till he stood in the dock, and of course that, in Sir William's opinion, settled the matter. Col. Baker may not have found himself much at home in London society, and indeed it is now known that he had a bad character as regards his personal habits, but the commander of a crack cavalry regiment, of which the Prince of Wales is full Colonel, must certainly be supposed to be identified with high society.

POPULAR OPINION ON COL. BAKER'S SENTENCE.

It must not be supposed, however, that the impression that Col. Baker has been let off too easily is a mere crotchet of Dr. Kenealy's, for it is very widely entertained. It is, in fact, the one invariable comment which I have heard made on the result of the trial. Up to the very moment of Mr. Hawkins' speech it was supposed that some attempt would be made to shake Miss Dickenson's evidence, and to show that, in the terror of the moment, her fancy had rather misled her as to what actually occurred. Mr. Hawkins, however, was too shrewd and experienced a lawyer not to see that after that lady's very clear and positive evidence this was hopeless, and he contented himself with trying for an acquittal only of the graver charge. Whether the jury ought to have yielded to this view may be doubted, but there is at least no reason to suppose that they were animated by any favor to the prisoner. The jury having given their verdict, the Judge had no alternative but to adapt the sentence to it, and a year's imprisonment is certainly as much as would usually be given in such a case of simple assault, without intent. In imposing a fine of £500 and all the costs of the trial, the Judge had in view the social position of the accused, and these were, in fact, special penalties inflicted on that account, which a common man would have escaped. It, therefore, justice has not been fully satisfied, the blame lies entirely with the jury for finding only the lighter charge proved. The exemption of Baker from the physical degradations of prison life was granted, not as a favor to him, but as a mark of respect to the profession of arms; but the idea is in these days an anachronism; and the exemption is generally regretted as a mistake. It must be remembered, however, that, after all, Baker's heaviest punishment is that which lies beyond the law. There can be no doubt that in his own branch of the military profession he was an able and accomplished officer; and his career is now summarily closed. He necessarily retires from the Army in disgrace, nor can he ever show his face again in decent English society. Old friends may still know him, but it will be impossible for him even to reserve his place in general society. To the end of his life he will carry with him a brand more indelible than that of the galley-slave. When one thinks of this terrible and crushing doom, the question of the less or more of imprisonment sinks into insignificance.

THE MINISTERIAL WHITE-BAIT DINNER.

The members of the Cabinet go down to Greenwich on Wednesday next to eat their white-bait dinner—a custom abandoned by the Liberals under Mr. Gladstone, but now to be revived. Parliament is to be up on the 13th, and before then many guns will be blazing at the grouse, which are said to be more plentiful and in better condition than they have been for some years past. J. H. F.

THE GERMAN SAENGERFEST IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 18.—The annual German Saengerfest in progress at Berlin is successful. There were present yesterday fifteen organized societies with their bands, also many leading representative Germans from various parts of Canada and the United States. The latter are the guests of the local societies. The first day was devoted to a grand public reception. In the evening a concert was given in a beautifully decorated hall. To-day upward of 10,000 strangers are in town. At 2 o'clock the second concert was given and the hall was filled an hour before the procession, a feature of the day, reached it. To-night a grand ball is in progress.

SALT-WATER DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—This being "salt-water day," the colored population residing within a radius of twenty miles of Long Branch assembled here in full force. At one time there were fully 6,000 of these people on the beach. They monopolized for a time all the available carriages, hacks, and stages, and a large number drove to President Grant's cottage to pay their respects, but as he was absent they were disappointed. After enjoying the day in various ways they dispersed to their homes this evening.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN REVOLT.

SERIOUS NATURE OF THE REVOLT CONFIRMED—COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTHERN FRONTIER CUT OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople fully confirms the latest reports as to the serious character of the insurrection in the north-western provinces. Communication with the northern frontier is cut off.

A TURKISH EXPEDITION OF RELIEF—POSITIONS OF THE REBELS.

RAGUSA, Aug. 18.—Turkish troops to the number of 2,500 have been landed at Kleck, and will march for Mostar. The insurgents are strongly posted in the mountain gorges on the route.

THE SERVIANS DESIROUS OF AIDING THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch from Viena to the *Standard* reports that the Radicals have been victorious in the elections in Serbia. The *Deutsche Zeitung* states that the Radicals have resolved to move, on the opening of the Skoupschina, that Serbia send an army to Herzegovina to assist the insurgents.

THE TURKISH TROOPS TO MARCH BEYOND KLECK—UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIES FROM TREBIGUE.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The insurrection in the Turkish provinces covers 200 miles of territory. It is reported that the 2,500 troops which landed at Kleck refused to march for Mostar on account of the insurgent occupancy of the mountain passes on the route.

The garrison of Trebigue, in Herzegovina, made a sortie yesterday, but were repulsed. The insurgents burned several villages during the engagement.

SLAVONIANS SYMPATHIZING WITH INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A letter from Dalmatia dated Aug. 16 says 16,000 men are ready to join the Bosnian insurrection, and that Slavonians from all parts of the world were arriving to fight for their independence and religion.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE TURKISH SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 19—5 A. M.—The *Times* commenting on the Turkish situation says: "While we think the success of the rebellion would be a calamity, at the present time, because it might precipitate a disruption of the Ottoman Empire and plunge Europe into a mighty war, we cannot blame the people for seeking to throw off an intolerable yoke."

COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.

THE YACHT ALBERTA RUNS DOWN A SAILING YACHT—FOUR LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A steam-yacht carrying the Queen and royal family, while crossing from Osborne to Portsmouth this afternoon collided with and sank the schooner-yacht Mistletoe. The latter was struck amidships and cut in two, and sank instantly. A party of ladies and gentlemen were on board the Mistletoe, three of whom were drowned and one killed. None of the royal party were injured. Their yacht was but slightly damaged.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—EFFORTS OF THE ROYAL YACHT TO RESCUE THE UNFORTUNATES—THE QUEEN A WITNESS OF THE SCENE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The royal yacht Alberta, with Queen Victoria on board, collided at 6 o'clock this evening, while crossing from Osborne to Gosport, with the yacht Mistletoe, belonging to E. S. Heywood, of Manchester, who, with a party of friends, was on a pleasure cruise. The sailors on the Mistletoe were in the act of dipping their flag in honor of the Queen, when a cry was raised that the royal yacht was running down the Mistletoe. Great excitement ensued, and efforts were made to avoid the collision, but it was too late. The Mistletoe was struck on the starboard side abreast of the mainmast. The Alberta rode completely over her, losing her own bowsprit and cutwater. It is impossible to describe the scene on board the vessels. The Queen witnessed the collision from the deck of the Alberta. She was deeply agitated, wringing her hands, and in dreadful suspense.

Every effort is said to have been made to save the party on the Mistletoe, which was rapidly sinking. Several of the rescued were severely injured. The damage to the Mistletoe was so serious that she sank in a few minutes, carrying with her a lady named Miss Peel, and the mate. It being impossible to render further aid, the Alberta proceeded on her way to Gosport, but had scarcely reached Clarence Yard when Stokes, the master of the Mistletoe, died. Heywood, who was seriously injured was carried to the house of the Admiral at Portsmouth. One of the crew who had an arm broken was taken to Haslar's Hospital. The following report of the accident appears in the *Court Circular* this evening: "When the Alberta was crossing the Solent with the Queen and royal family on board, a sailing yacht ran under the Alberta, which struck her and she went down in a few moments. The Queen, though terribly shocked, gave orders that every effort should be made to save the persons on board, but it is to be feared that two have been lost besides those who were injured. Her Majesty spoke to Miss Peel, the lady who was saved, and made constant inquiries after the wounded. On reaching Gosport she gave orders to Admiral Elliott to spare no efforts on behalf of the sufferers and to pay every attention to their wants."

SPAIN.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARRAGON AND CATALONIA FRONTIERS.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Gen. Jovellar has sent two divisions to reinforce the corps on the frontier of Arragon and Catalonia. The remainder of the army is moving toward Seo de Urgel.

CAPTURE OF SEO DE URGEL EXPECTED BY AUG. 20.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Dispatches from Madrid say the Alfonsists announce that they expect the capture of the citadel of Seo de Urgel by the 20th inst.

DORREGARAY RETIRING FROM CATALONIA.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The *Epoca* says that the Carlist leader Dorregaray has been unable to resist the royalist armies in Catalonia, and is endeavoring to enter Arragon, hoping to make his way thence to Navarre.

EXPLOSION OF A TRANSPORT—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Spanish vessel which was shipping material of war at Barcelona yesterday, suddenly exploded and sunk. Fifty persons were killed by the explosion or drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OLDHAM STRIKE AND THE BLACKBURN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The strike of the cotton operatives at Oldham continues. If it is not soon settled the consequences to the cotton trade of Blackburn and vicinity will be serious, as the manufactories in the latter place get their yarn and wool from Oldham.

FRANCE.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The French engineers who are to assist in sounding for the channel tunnel, have left for England.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Cardinal McCloskey has arrived in this city, where he will probably remain several days.

GERMANY.

THE SPACE FOR GERMAN EXHIBITORS AT PHILADELPHIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Herr Bartels, the architect, is about to leave for Philadelphia to arrange the distribution of the space allotted to German exhibitors in the Centennial Exhibition.

BURMAH.

OVERFLOW OF THE IRRAWADDY—DAMAGE TO RICE FIELDS.

RANGOON, Aug. 18.—Reports have been received of great floods in Burmah. The Irrawaddy has overflowed its banks for miles in the district of Prome, doing immense damage to the rice fields and to property generally.

RUSSIA.

SEVERAL TOWNS NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 19—6 A. M.—The towns of Gluchov, Kiziiar, and Zarizin, Russia, have been nearly totally burned. Numerous other destructive fires are reported in Lithuania and elsewhere in Russia.

DISABLED STEAMERS.

THE NEVADA SIGNALED OFF FASTNET LIGHT, SAFE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The steamer Nevada, before reported with machinery disabled, was signaled off Fastnet at 9 o'clock this morning, and will probably reach Queenstown to-morrow.

THE STEAMER KLOPSTOCK REPAIRED AND AT SEA AGAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The steamer Klopstock was docked two days at Cherbourg for repairs to her screw, and having completed them sailed Monday for New-York.

A SENSATION IN GEORGIA.

LETTERS FOUND ATTRIBUTING DESIGNS OF A MURDEROUS INSURRECTION TO NEGROES — EIGHTY SO-CALLED LEADERS ARRESTED — HINTS AT WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—There is a great deal of excitement to-day in this section of Georgia on account of the report of an attempted insurrection by negroes in the counties about fifty miles from this city. Two days since a letter was found at Williamson's store in Washington County, a place where a colored militia company drills, ordering a massacre of the whites on the 20th inst. The order was signed by a man named Harris, and stated that Rivers, a colored militia General, of South Carolina, would be present and direct the movement. The order read: "Kill every white man, and take every gun you can get. Have all your companies ready. Kill with axes, hoes, pitchforks, and get gunpowder and shot as you kill." After commencing the work in Washington County, the negroes were directed to move toward Bartow, in Jefferson County, where they would be joined by Gen. Rivers. At first, many thought this a hoax gotten up for the purpose of scaring the whites, but yesterday a letter was found in Jefferson County directed to the colored companies of this county, and giving substantially the same instructions. A lady living in Jefferson County was also warned by a faithful servant that she had better not be at home on Friday or she might come to harm. The whites, apprehending danger, telegraphed to Macon for ammunition, which was promptly furnished and distributed to the local companies. Every preparation was made for the conflict, but measures were also taken to prevent a collision. To-day Gov. Smith was informed of the situation of affairs, and telegraphed to Sandersville and Tennille in Washington County, and to Louisville in Jefferson County, ordering the white military companies at these places to report to the Sheriffs for duty, but cautioning the Sheriffs to be careful in the exercise of their powers. At once the work of making arrests commenced, and by dusk this evening eighty negroes charged with being ringleaders in the movement had been arrested. None of the accused offered any resistance. Some have been sent to the jail in Sandersville, and the others to Wrightsville.

It is alleged that the correspondence captured indicates the existence of a conspiracy among the negroes, extending through the counties of Washington, Jefferson, Johnson, and Burke. It is thought that the arrests to-day, and the preparations made by the whites, will prevent any outbreak. It is now feared that the whites will not await the process of the law, but will lynch the prisoners now in jail. Moderation is counseled, but fears for the worst are entertained. Many believe that the affair has been greatly exaggerated, and that no mischief was intended. A letter somewhat similar to the order above mentioned was intercepted in Hancock County some time ago, and the whites then armed for a conflict, but none came. At present there is the greatest excitement prevailing in the counties threatened, and the slightest imprudence may cause the most disastrous consequences.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A FREIGHT TRAIN RUN INTO BY A SPECIAL TRAIN NEAR CLINTON, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—The steam-boat train from Norwich was delayed this morning, and the White Mountain express train, via Nashua, left on time. When the Norwich train arrived the passengers were forwarded by a special train, the express train being held at Clinton waiting their arrival. The special train ran into the rear of a freight train three miles out, wrecking its engine. Nine cars of the freight train were wrecked, and the road is blockaded. No person was injured.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18.—Hase Austin, of of Franklin, N. H., fifty-five years of age, was run over and killed by the night express up on Tuesday evening, on the Northern Railroad.

THE CRUISING YACHTS.

VIRTUAL END OF THE CRUISE.

THE CONTEST YESTERDAY FOR THE BENNETT CUPS—THE MOHAWK THE WINNER OF THE SCHOONERS, AND THE VISION OF THE SLOOPS—MASTS AND SPARS CARRIED AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Our cruise was practically brought to a termination to-day with a splendid sail over the triangular course from Newport to the light-ship off Cuttyhunk, thence round the buoy off Block Island and back to Newport. The course is about sixty miles long, and it was therefore desirable that there should be an early departure from the harbor, more particularly as the start was from the light-ship outside. The yachts taking part in the race were prepared in good time, and lay at their anchorage awaiting the signal from the flag-ship. The vessels entered were the Alarm, Mohawk, Rambler, Restless, Dreadnaught, and Idler, of the schooners, and the Vindex, Vision, and Addie V., of the sloops; but neither the Restless nor Vindex took part in the contest. The wind was east by south, and the morning lowered heavily. There was moisture in the atmosphere, and the sky was clouded in every quarter, but particularly so along the horizon, where the clouds hung in heavy masses. No gleam of sunshine relieved the gloom, and although it was certain that we would have plenty of wind, it was equally certain that the rain-fall would not be inconsiderable. The Rambler and Dreadnaught were the first of the yachts to get under way, and they were speedily followed by the Idler, Alarm, and Mohawk, and the sloops Vision and Addie V. By this time the rain had begun to descend in a continuous downpour, and before we had even started everybody and everything was soaked with water. The wait at the light-ship seemed interminable, although of course only the proper time was allowed to elapse. The Fleet Captain had gone thither in a steam launch belonging to the Dauntless, and the preparatory and starting signals were given by him. The Dreadnaught was the first to cross the line, and she was followed after a short interval by the Rambler. The Mohawk and Alarm succeeded. Of the two sloops Vision got away the quickest. The sail to the lightship off Cutly Hunk was a beat to windward, and it certainly proved pretty well the sailing capacity of the competing yachts in this respect. Although the Mohawk does not sail particularly close to the wind, it must be admitted that, taking all her sailing points into consideration, she is a splendid sea boat; and her performance to-day, in spite of all accidents and mishaps, is a genuine triumph. A triumph too, which is universally admitted in the squadron to be only the proper meed of the enterprise and spirit of her owner. She was excellently piloted to-day, but assuredly no better than the Dreadnought, which carried off the second honors and proved herself to be a fine weatherly yacht.

In beating out all the yachts took a few short tacks, and then they got on a long stretch for the light-ship off Cutty Hunk, the Dreadnought and Mohawk standing up well to windward, the Rambler leering to leeward, and the Idler, with the Alarm behind her, in an intermediate position as to windwardness. The Mohawk gradually gained on the Dreadnaught, and coming Toward the lightship she seemed from the Idler, which was a good distance behind, to have the best position. She was no doubt a good deal to leeward of the Dreadnaught, but her lead appeared to be more than sufficient to counterbalance that disadvantage. She held in well toward Cuttyhunk before going into stays, while the Dreadnought went about at an earlier stage, but leaving herself sufficient margin to weather the light-ship she thus gained a considerable advantage and was the first to go round, when she started a free run for Block Island. Meanwhile the Mohawk was coming up in splendid style, and only a minute behind her, but just as she rounded the upper portion of her fore-topmast snapped, carrying with it her jib-topsail, which was torn into shreds. Every one who witnessed the accident sympathized with the Mohawk, for the stage of the race was critical and she was at the time pulling up rapidly on the Dreadnaught. But to "weep not a true occasion lost, but rather to trim her sails and let old by-gones be" seemed to be the motto of those on board, for she was put to rights with as much expedition as possible, and seemed still to have as great pretention to the victory as ever. Meanwhile the Rambler had fallen away very much to leeward, and was unable to weather the light-ship on the same tack as the Mohawk and Dreadnaught. The Idler had up to this been sailing much closer to the wind than the Vision, but she also failed to weather the ship, for as she came up to it she was caught in a strong tide and was obliged to go about. The sloops which had made a much shorter course than the schooners had come up by this time, and the Vision rounded before the Idler, but was soon repassed on the free run for Block Island. The Alarm was the last of the schooners to round. The time taken was as follows: Dreadnought, 1:17:30; Mohawk, 1:18:30; Rambler, 1:35:15; Idler, 1:45:30.

The race up to this time had been sailed in torrents of rain, with occasional flashes of lightning, and peals of thunder, while the wind was continually freshening. The clouds, however, now cleared away, the wind set in brisker, and the yachts sped on with a free run for the Block Island buoy. Whatever interest there was in the race now lay between the Mohawk and Dreadnought. They looked like mere specs away in the distance. The Rambler was far behind them, but at the same time a long way ahead of the Idler, which in her turn had left the Alarm astern. Some time after rounding the flag-ship the staysail of the Alarm was flying loose, and in a little while she changed her course and sailed for Newport. The measure of the Mohawk's misfortune was not yet full, for, in her hot contest with the Dreadnought between the lightship and the Block Island buoy, the sheat of her balloon main-staysail parted, and the result was to still further impede her progress. At the buoy the Dreadnought had gained a minute, the time being—Dreadnought, 3h. 49m. 15s.; Mohawk, 3h. 51m. 55s.; Rambler, 4h. 4m. 45s. In the run home the Mohawk had yet another mishap in the matter of carrying away a bobstay, but still she gained surely on the Dreadnaught, and at the finish had so dimmished the starting distance of the latter that she won by two minutes, with all her mishaps taken into account. The following is the starting, finish, and actual time.

Yacht.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Actual time. H.	M.	S.
Dreadnaught	9	48	30	4	58	30	7	10	0
Addie	9	49	90	not taken			not taken		
Rambler	9	51	0	5	13	35	7	22	35
Mohawk	9	51	50	4	50	50	7	8	0
Idler	9	53	10	5	41	30	7	48	20
Vision	9	54	20	6	22	35	8	28	15

The Mohawk and Vision are accordingly the winners of the prizes offered by Mr. Bennett. Mr. Garner's victory, I should state, has given a great deal of satisfaction.

THE CONTEST FOR THE BENNETT PRIZES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—The New-York yachts sailed the race for the Commodore Bennett prizes to-day. The course was from Brenton Reef Light-ship around the buoy at Block Island and Sow and Pigs Light-ship home, about eighty miles. The schooners Alarm, Mohawk, Restless, Idler, Rambler, and Dreadnaught, and sloops Vision, Vindex, and Addie V. were entered. Mohawk was the winner, Dreadnaught second, Rambler third.

TIME.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Mohawk	7	8	...	Idler	7	48	20
Dreadnaught	7	10	...	Vision	8	28	15
Rambler	7	28	35				

The Mohawk takes the cup for schooners and the Vision for sloops. The Mohawk lost her foretopmast and jibboom rounding Sow and Pigs. The sloop Addie V. carried away her topmast, and the sloop Alarm lost topsail. The last two boats gave up the race.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A CONSULTATION AMONG PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS—THE PROHIBITIONISTS AND LABOR REFORMERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—At a private meeting this afternoon at the Girard House of prominent Democrats from all parts of the State, including United States Senator Wallace, Samuel J. Randall, H. P. Ross, Gen. McCandless. Considerable caucusing was indulged in as to what should be done at the State Convention, which meets at Erie on Sept. 8. Ex-Gov. Bigler appeared to have but little show among the leaders. The nomination of Judge H. P. Ross, of Bucks County, for the Gubernatorial chair was generally favored. Judge Ross, it will be remembered, was defeated last year in his aspirations for the Supreme Court Judgeship.

The financial platform will probably favor neither any extensive inflation nor contraction. This was so distasteful to the advocates of plenty of greenbacks that they will nominate in convention a candidate in opposition to Judge Ross. There is a probability of a split in the ranks of the prohibitionists of Pennsylvania. Since the real object of the leaders has been announced, there has been considerable talk of a revolt, some of the temperance folk characterizing it as the manipulation of votes by Democrats.

The County Convention this afternoon deemed it expedient to refer to a committee for consideration the matter of placing a county ticket in the field, and it is probable that this will be done in order that the vote on the State ticket may be concentrated.

The Labor Reformers are deliberating as to whether they should not also enter the contest and compel the Legislature to recognize the claims of the working classes.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will be held at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. The notice says it is very important that all the members attend either in person or by substitute.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee has named Wednesday, Sept. 22, and Worcester as the time and place for holding the next Democratic Convention.

THE FIRST CONGRESS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—A special from Senatobia to the *Appeal* says the Republican Congressional Convention of the First Mississippi District, which met there to-day, split, and one wing, numbering twenty-four delegates, withdrew and, assembling in front of the hotel, nominated G. Wiley Wells, ex-United States District Attorney, as their candidate for Congress, while the other wing, numbering thirty-six, nominated A. R. Howe, of Panola. Wells is supported by ex-United States Senators Revels and Pease and a majority of the white leaders, while the majority of the colored voters favor Howe.

SUCCESSOR TO ANDREW JOHNSON.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Hon. D. M. Key, of this city, has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Andrew Johnson.

THE VETERANS OF VERMONT.

THE CELEBRATION AT BRATTLEBORO—REVIEW OF TROOPS AND SPEECHES BY PROMINENT PERSONS — REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18.—To-day has been gloomy and unfavorable. The rain which ceased yesterday at nightfall began pouring again early this morning, and has continued without intermission throughout the day, thus preventing hundreds from attending. Should the rain subside a torch-light procession will be held this evening. At a business meeting held this morning at Camp Holbrook, it was decided to hold the next reunion at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1877, the centennial year of the battle of Bennington, after which Gov. Peck reviewed the troops, about 1,000 strong; but the parade was suddenly terminated by rain. Speeches which, had the weather been propitious, would have been given at the camp or from the balconies this evening, were delivered in the town hall this afternoon, interspersed with instrumental music, Gen. Thomas presiding. The speakers were Gov. Peck, ex-Gov. Holbrook, Vice President Wilson, Major Gen. William B. Franklin, Hon. William M. Evarts, Judge Asa O. Aldis, Gen. Edward L. Cole, Senator Edmunds, and others. After the speeches Mr. Locke, of army fame, sang several songs, and the "boys in blue" closed the affair with hearty singing of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." The large hall, platform, and galleries were packed to overflowing, and hundreds were turned away, while the enthusiasm was in marked contrast to the gloom and torrents of rain outside. Soon after 5 o'clock the rain ceased, and aside from the muddy condition of the streets, everything looked favorable for an imposing procession and display.

Vice President Wilson, in the course of his speech, said, after glowing allusions to the record of Vermont in the war:

"While you hold in your hearts the love, and rejoice in the privilege of fighting for the grandest cause of civilization, it is your duty to offer the right hand of fellowship to the men who oppose us, both in the North and in the South, and to strive to build up one common country. Let us turn the past over to the historian. There is not a soldier who shall ever have cause to regret that he followed the flag. That record is his, and shall descend to his children's children. The work will endure, nobody can touch it. The man that dares lift his finger against the result that has been accomplished shall go down. We can afford to be generous in the building up of our country. I and you and all want liberty. It is our duty to cultivate and love it now as much as fourteen years ago, when the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter. It is also our duty to do all we can to bring about a complete unity of feeling that shall indeed make of us one great nation. I am glad to see the men who fought and saved our country."

POSTPONEMENT AT NARRAGANSETT PARK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—The rain necessitated a postponement of the races at Narragansett Park and Woonsocket to-day.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE—PUBLIC OPINION AND THE BOURSE—THE FAILURE OF DUNCAN & SHERMAN—THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS—PROGRAMME OF EACH DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 6, 1875.

The Assembly has adjourned, the Deputies have gone away to their country homes, and the political world is enjoying a period of tranquillity. Partisan passion seemed to calm at once after the adjournment was voted. No one hoped for any more scenes or incidents, and an immense strain was removed from the different factions. There is always a tacit agreement here to prevent surprise votes, and all parties regard it as dishonorable, after the date of the vacation has been definitely fixed, to take advantage of any adversary on account of the absence of its members. Hence, the Deputies feel that they can go away without danger, leaving their ballots in the hands of some trusty friend to be cast upon final votes. For two weeks there have been only about four hundred Deputies present, but at each important division the names of 750 appear in the lists as having voted. Their votes were mainly cast by proxy. There is one good thing about this system on such occasions—there are no useless discussions. As every one familiar with parliamentary government must be aware, all measures are submitted to a committee for examination, and discussed in secret. When the bill is finally perfected it is presented to the Government. If accepted, it goes before the Chamber at once, with the approval of the Cabinet; if rejected, it is again discussed by the committee, and the Government objections examined. Generally speaking, the bill is modified in such cases, and when it then comes before the Chamber all has been said that could well be said about it. The only thing necessary is for the reporter of the bill and one member of the minority to sum up succinctly the arguments presented in the meetings of the committee. Everything beyond this is simply "talking to the gallery," for the speeches are not intended to convince the Deputies, but to make an impression upon the people. Such speeches are wanting after the vote of adjournment, and the Deputies who remain content themselves with voting the projects of the various committees. Thus forty-two bills, which would have been discussed for weeks and weeks had the Assembly remained sitting, were disposed of in a single afternoon. The result of such a dispatch of business is very salutary. There is an impression that things go better, and that affairs of all sorts are improving. Certainly, the Bourse has been better within the past week, the five per cents. having gone up higher than at any time during the year. Until November, therefore, we can count on a period of relative calm, but at that epoch our exciting political quarrels will again begin.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE BOURSE.

The impression generally prevails that the Bourse is an index to public opinion, and that the gravity of political incidents can be accurately measured by the state of the funds. I have long had reason to doubt the solidity of this idea. The argument that men who have millions at stake must know better than anyone else is specious, I admit, but is not quite sound. An argument in a small way may be drawn from the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. On the morning the news arrived a gentleman presented himself at Rothschild's bank as soon as the door was opened and drew a large sum of money upon one of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit. At 12 o'clock Rothschild received news of the failure. It is very clear that the men who have the most at stake try to be the best informed, but that they are, or that their judgments are in any wise superior, I have reason to doubt. All this as a sort of preface to the statement that the Bourse has been terribly effected of late by the Herzegovinian difficulties. And from the Bourse the alarm spread over all Europe, the idea in the

Baroness Reille, a banquet upon the terrace, a meeting at the Geographical Society, or a curious series of experiments in the annexe. Last night we were invited to a reception at the Observatory, given by M. Leverrier, and expected to have a good look at the planets through his great instruments. Unfortunately, rain poured down in torrents, and we waited until 10 o'clock in the vain hope of seeing a clear spot in the sky at which the telescope could be aimed. Meantime, however, the distinguished astronomer gave a sort of conference beside his pet telescope, explaining its mechanism, the difficulties he had in getting it cast, the way he observes the stars, the manner in which his calculations are made; in fact, he gave us a regular astronomical clinic. I must say that I learned more in an hour than I ever knew before about astronomy. M. Leverrier is a charming talker, and has a rich, sweet voice, which charms you; and what he says you take as law upon the subject he treats. Throughout the too short evening we gathered about him, catching every word that fell from his lips, and he was amiable enough to talk a great deal for our benefit. This afternoon Baron Reille takes us to Saint Germain to see some exercises with ancient arms. It will be an illustration of the seige of Jerusalem by Titus. For some time soldiers have been exercised in the use of these arms, and I anticipate great pleasure in seeing the performance, of which I can give you an account in my next letter.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INSURRECTION.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on Aug. 4: "Four weeks have elapsed since the outbreak of the insurrection without the Turks having been able to subdue it. The insurgents have acted as unwisely as possible, have scattered themselves in small companies, have let slip the best opportunities for victory, have failed to occupy the best positions for defense, and still the insurrection is more important and more threatening than it was before the arrival of the Turkish troops. About six thousand men are assembled in the districts which first revolted; almost every day they fight, and in most encounters the Turks may conquer, but as for two weeks and a half they have been fighting in the same districts, and even in the same places, the victories cannot be decisive. While these conflicts have been going on the districts in the rear of the insurgents have risen, as far as the frontier of Montenegro. The Turks began the first attack—not to mention the slight engagements of the garrisons—under Selim Pasha, on the 23d of July, against Nevesinje; they drove the insurgents out of the plain into the mountains and woods, but there all attacks of the troops failed. They fought all day long, and the number of killed and wounded on both sides is said to have been 350 to 400. On the same and on the following day the bloody skirmishes at Stolatz and Dabra took place, which were reported by telegraph a week ago. On the 24th, on the Austrian frontier, the insurgents assumed the offensive, under command of a former Austrian subaltern officer, named Staroich. The removal of the mills near Struke would seem to prove that the leader is from Dalmatia. The rapid little Trebisat River works several mills in which the corn for the neighboring Dalmatian district is ground. It is probably the same river which flows through the quarry near Imoschi in Dalmatia, is there called Vritcca, disappears in a cavern under the mountain, and, returning to the surface, forms the lake near Vrgorac, out of which the Trebisat flows. Two days afterward the insurgents were repulsed over the Narenta and Krufa Rivers. They destroyed the bridge over the latter, and entrenched themselves, but were attacked on three sides by Turkish troops last Friday and totally defeated. This is the defeat which was reported by me on Sunday, and by official telegram yesterday. On the 25th, at Stolatz, an encounter again took place, and on the ground between Stolatz and Nevesinje, at the end of last week, a considerable fighting took place. As I telegranhed, these battles are said to have terminated in the triumph of the insurgents.

At least half a thousand human lives have been sacrificed without the object being made clear, for the aversion to paying taxes cannot be the cause of the insurrection, since some places have joined it whose inhabitants have already paid their taxes, while whole districts have taken part in the revolt which enjoy the privilege of freedom from taxation. These districts revolted during the last war between Turkey and Montenegro, under the leadership of Luka Vukalovich, an Austrian—he was a gunsmith in Ragusa—and they only laid down their arms after the bloody battle of Rijecka, and only then on condition of being freed from all taxation. The emigrants of those days have in part hastened to the scene of insurrection, and 400 to 500 Montenegrins have joined them. The old friendship existing between the inhabitants of those border lands and the Montenegrins will make it more difficult than ever to keep the latter in their own country. And therein lies the danger that this revolution, which in itself is of little importance to Europe, may lead to a general conflagration. The design of Montenegro to seize the opportunity for obtaining some advantage or other is beyond doubt. The journey of the Prince of Servia hither has also, doubtless, some connection with the insurrection. To be sure, it is whispered that the Prince has only come to visit his mother, and that he wishes to marry a scion of the Hungarian aristocracy. It has been rumored for a year past that a marriage between the Prince and a daughter of Count Andrassy has been arranged. Now, however, on the eve of the election struggle in Servia, the Prince dare not venture on this step, for it would not only be folly, but downright madness. The mother of the Prince, Princess Julia Obrenovich, is a Magyar lady. Before her marriage with the murdered Prince Michael, she was a Countess Hunyady. As a Hungarian, she was hated in Servia, her mode of life made her despised. It is, therefore, conceivable with what feelings the Servian people would regard this meeting with the Princess Julia, and this union with a Magyar lady. The position of the Prince is, moreover, very precarious. The journey through his territories and the interchange of anti-Turkish speeches and replies, procured him some slight popularity, it is true; but as he has not made the return the Herzegovina the excuse for a war with Turkey his people are extremely embittered against him. The agitations for the elections, which will begin on the 15th, are being carried on by both parties by every means in their power. More than a week ago a Radical paper wrote that the approaching election was of such great import and so decisive, that for the sake of its result even murder was not to be shunned. The Government, according to an old Servian custom, has thrown several leaders of the Opposition into prison. Thus the former Deputy, Adam Bogossavljevich, was arrested, but was set free by the populace. Great discontent was aroused by the degradation of Major Tscholakanovich, who had written a letter to the Prince filled with brutal insults. The Major is an eccentric Radical, and, therefore, by the journals—in all uncivilized countries the non-official papers are Radical—he was lauded as "the ornament of the Servian Army," and accounted as a martyr. To this must be added the growing agitation of the Socialists. All the Sclavonian peoples are democratic; their aristocracy is, for the most part, of foreign origin, and has become powerless through the autocratic regimen. For this reason a constitutional system can never take root among the Sclavons; there remains for them only the choice between despotism and anarchy; the basis, therefore, of every national Sclavonian movement is a Socialist one. Six Socialist journals have been suspended in Belgrade during the last few months, but three still exist. Under such circumstances it is probable that Prince Milan is either asking permission here to make war or seeking protection from his own subjects.

JAPANESE EXHIBITIONS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 7 has the following: "At Kioto there is now an exhibition consisting chiefly of native objects. The Mikado exhibits some beautiful lacquer, and there is a good show of specimens of Japanese manufactures. A great curiosity is a model of the war-ships in which Taikosama (the popular name of Hideyoshi) invaded Corea in the sixteenth century. They exhibit a great difference from the modern junk and are three-masted, with protected batteries of three or four guns on each bow and in other parts of the ship. They must have been formidable vessels in their time. A much more interesting exhibition, or rather museum, is that which has been opened at Nara, which from A. D. 708 to 782 was the residence of the Mikados. In that year the Mikado, Kuammu, deposited all his treasures in the chief temple of the place, where they were secured in a sort of block house, raised on pillars ten feet high, careful provision being made for ventilation. This store-house was repaired from time to time whenever necessary, so that it is now to be seen exactly as it was 1,100 years ago. It was also visited at intervals of sixty years, when the treasures were compared with an inventory. They now form the chief portion of the Nara exhibition. There are plain silver vessels of large size; grotesque wooden masks, perhaps for actors; swords, spears, the tattered remnants of banners, Chinese jade ornaments, inlaid work, court dresses, curious shoes with peaked toes, bronzes; bricks of a white clay, with hunting scenes or combats of animals in relief; common wicker trays, on which offerings of rice were made to the gods, valuable because the year and day of use is marked on each; and a multitude of other articles which it would take a great space to enumerate. Perhaps the most puzzling object is a handsome glass vase with a colored glass cover. The evidence, of course, is very strong, but it is difficult to credit that this vase is really 1,100 years old. There are some other objects that excite incredulity, such as a collection of cakes, six inches in diameter, and of the form of a milestone with a hole in the centre. These are supposed to have been the Mikado's spare store of soap when he left Nara, and they are so ticketed by the Exhibition Commissioners. All these 'treasures' are arranged round the base of a gigantic bronze image of Buddha, fifty-three feet high, and of the very respectable antiquity of 800 years. The rest of the contents are arranged in covered galleries round the large courtyard of the temple, and include many very curious antiquities, among which may be mentioned a manuscript said to be a copy of the Iroha, or Japanese syllabary, in the handwriting of Kobodaishi. (A. D. 774 to 835.) the famous priest who amalgamated Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shinto for the Japanese."

THE TRIBUNE GIN-MILL.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS UNABLE TO DO ANYTHING—THE COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

From the proceedings of the Excise Commissioners yesterday it appears that it is difficult for the law to get the better of the *Tribune* gin-mill. When the complaint was made on Monday by Messrs. Cotter, Hadden, and Woodward that this saloon was open on the previous Sunday, in flagrant violation of the law, it was determined by Commissioners Stewart, Marshall, and Stiner that everything in their power should be done to put an end to this public nuisance. Their first step was of course to consult the law in the matter, when to the general disappointment it was found that they could do nothing.

Chapter 175 of the laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 549 of the laws of 1873, reads as follows:

SECTION 8. Any conviction for the violation of any provision of this act, or the act hereby amended, by any person or persons licensed, or at any place licensed, as herein provided, shall forfeit and annul such license. The Board of Excise of any city, town, or village may at any time, *and upon the complaint of any resident of said city, town, or village*, summon before them any person or persons licensed as aforesaid; and if they shall become satisfied that any such person or persons has or have violated any of the provisions of this act, or of the acts hereby amended, they shall revoke, cancel, and annul the license of such person or persons, which they are hereby empowered to do, and where necessary to enter upon the premises and take possession of and cancel such license. Upon an inquiry the said board, or the party complained of, may summon, and the said board may compel the attendance of, witnesses before them, and examine them under oath.

The gentlemen making the complaint against the *Tribune* gin-mill, and against the Atlantic and Pacific Gardens, are by their own confession not residents of New-York, and as they had only demanded the revocation of the licenses which had been granted to these places their complaints could not be entertained. But the Commissioners, anxious to do all in their power, consulted the law further, and found that the act of 1857, as amended by chapter 549 of the laws of 1873, provides:

SECTION 20. No inn, tavern, or hotel-keeper or other person shall sell or give away intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, or upon any day on which a general or special election or town-meeting shall be held, and within one-quarter of a mile from the place where such general election or town-meeting shall be held, in any of the villages, cities, or towns of the State, to any person whatever, as a beverage. In case the election or town-meeting shall not be general throughout the State, the provisions of this section, in such case, shall only apply to the city, county, village, or town in which such election or town-meeting shall be held. Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished after such offense by a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment not less than five days nor more than fifty days, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Under this section it was possible that something might be done, and therefore the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed at a meeting of the Excise Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon:

Whereas, In view of the fact that the complainants in the cases of Messrs. Koster & Bial, William Kramer, and Fred. Bernbach are not residents of the City of New-York, and as these complaints request the revocation of the licenses of these parties, and whereas section 8, laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 549, laws of 1873, especially provides that such complaints shall be made by "residents of such city, town, or village where the law was violated;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That, acting under the advice of the counsel to the Board of Excise, the above complaints be referred to the District Attorney for such action as he may deem legal and proper.

Under this resolution of the board the papers in these cases will be at once sent to the District Attorney. In taking this action the Commissioners wish the public to understand that they are at all times ready to go as far as the law will permit in the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic. If any two or three citizens of New-York will bring them legal evidence that the *Tribune* gin-mill sells liquor on Sunday they will at once take steps to revoke the license. They are ready to do the same in the case of any other saloon.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIRECTORS OF THE SCHEME.

In reference to various statements made both in public journals and at public meetings affecting the integrity of the Brooklyn rapid-transit scheme, the Directors of the company have issued the following card to the public:

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1875.

The undersigned officers and Directors of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company feel called upon to make the following statements in consequence of certain articles and reports of public meetings which have appeared in the public journals.

We cast no reflections upon either the writers of the articles to which we refer, or upon the persons who made the objectionable addresses. We have no doubt that the whole has been the result of an honest belief in the truth of the reports on which the articles and addresses were founded.

We therefore declare:

First—That no amendment has been made to the charter of this company by the Legislature of 1875 delegating any powers whatever to the Common Council of this city affecting this company. The charter as passed originally in 1874 contained a clause which we deem d wise and just, by which the Common Council were authorized and empowered to make any change in the route of this road which they might deem "more suitable for carrying out the objects contemplated in the erection of said railway." This provision was deemed proper by the projectors of this enterprise, and desirable for the highest interests of the city, in order that a "rapid-transit" road might not be built on a route calculated to carry trade and business from the city, and the Common Council, it was believed, would guard the material interests of the City in this regard.

Second—This Board of Directors, at the request of many business men of our city, placed the charter of this company before the Board of Aldermen and repeatedly asked that some route might be designated by them which should be contiguous to the leading business streets, to our Post Office, banks, and City Hall. We did not and do not ask for Washington street and Myrtle avenue, to the exclusion of other streets, for their consideration; but, on the contrary, there is a route which we much prefer to that one, and which we may say, to allay apprehension, is not on Fulton street. Our only desire is to follow almost any route which shall lead to or near by the City Hall, and we especially asked that the route should be selected which would benefit the largest number, and be the least injurious to property or vested rights of any kind. When Myrtle avenue and Washington street were named we were regarded, and are yet of the opinion that such a road were built on Myrtle avenue, or on any other business street, so far from proving an injury to business, it would be a very great benefit.

Third—We have not issued a share of stock to any person, and have made no promise of any given amounts for any subscriptions, other than that which we announced at our public meetings and printed in our prospectus, which offer was open and could have been accepted by any citizen desirous of availing himself of it.

Fourth—We have never considered for one moment the project of selling out this franchise. Such an idea has never been suggested directly or indirectly by anyone of us, and we say emphatically to the citizens of Brooklyn that we have not and will not entertain any proposition of the sort from any source whatever. In no event shall anything be done by the board which will invalidate any interests which any citizen may have in this enterprise. We have entered upon this work with the very best intentions, and are determined to do our utmost to make it a success.

Fifth—We are not scheming for our individual profit, are not speculating in real estate beyond that of citizens generally, and will welcome to our assistance and councils any citizen who will devote time and money to the promotion of this work as we have done.

Sixth—We regret exceedingly that such gross misstatements have become current in this community as to make this article necessary. We have been unexpectedly met with the opposition of the Brooklyn City Railroad and other large and strong organizations, and are thereby delayed in the construction of this road; but we want our fellow-citizens to understand that our efforts shall not flag, and, if they do not see this elevated road built, it will not be the result of any weakness, want of faith, or lack of effort on our part, but will be the result of these influences and combinations against "rapid transit," which, shall prove too mighty for us to cope with successfully. We therefore ask the co-operation of every citizen in this great and desirable enterprise, and shall be pleased at any time to consult with and enlighten any one concerning the road.

Seventh—We desire to acknowledge the efficient aid we have received from the journals of our city, and shall try and keep their columns advised truthfully of all matters relating to this company of which the public would like to be informed.

JOHN H. BURTIS, President.
John M. Phelps, Vice-President; John Q. Kellogg, Secretary; John L. Nostrand, John G. Moore, J. Lester Keep, John R. Kennaday, Joseph F. Bridges, Samuel M. Meeker, Job Johnson, Abraham Lott, Directors.

SHARP PRACTICE OF A SMUGGLER.

About a month ago Miss Ellen Denny, a wealthy Boston lady, arrived from Europe in the Bothnia, bringing with her seven trunks filled with new wearing apparel, laces, &c. She was met on the wharf by William P. Lee, an Exchange place lawyer, who resides in Fifth avenue, and on his declaration and the payment of $490 duties the trunks were passed by the Customs officers. Subsequently, acting on information, the special Treasury agents seized five of the trunks, which, it turned out, belonged to Lee, and an appraisement showed that the amount still due the Government was over $700. Miss Denny, on being questioned, stated that she had consented to bring over the trunks as a favor to Lee, and on his representation that he would have her own passed free; whereas the $490 that had been paid had come out of her pocket, Lee using her honesty as a covering under which to get his own goods in without duty. Notwithstanding this exposure of sharp practice, Lee went to the Custom-house and boldly demanded his trunks, but as he refused to pay the balance due they were not given up to him. Yesterday they were noticed in the District Attorney for condemnation. They are said to contain wearing apparel of great value intended for wealthy ladies of this City and Philadelphia.

FROM MANY QUARTERS.

JESSE POMEROY.

LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER—HER OPINION OF HER SON.

The following letter is printed, purporting to have been written by the mother of Jesse Pomeroy to a lady in San Francisco:

BOSTON, July 5, 1875.

DEAR FRIEND: For such I deem you by your writing me in this, my hour of trouble—I feel it my duty to answer immediately. Although I may differ with you in regard to this case, you have written to me expressing sympathy with me, and I feel deeply grateful for your kindness, although a stranger to me; yet by your letter it shows that there is one woman who does not feel disgraced by writing to a poor, heart-broken mother. I cannot write you that Jesse is guilty of those terrible crimes, although he has been convicted—yet not proved—by law. You will—no doubt, be surprised, yet I mean just what I say, there is no justice in Massachusetts for a poor boy. Had he been the son of some rich person the case would have had a more thorough investigation. That is my view of the subject.

Jesse's confession was given after the girl was found in the cellar of the store occupied by three or four different parties, having to go there every day after coal, within three feet of where the body lay. If three policemen searched the cellar, looked in the very spot where it was found, and found nothing—if it was there, then I don't see why there was no smell, being about six weeks after the girl disappeared. When found it was only partially covered with ashes, workmen having worked there nine days without smelling anything. I said his confession was made after the girl was found—or the bones—for there was nothing to recognize her by except shreds of clothing. I was told.

I and my son were dragged to prison, and for what? Just to satisfy the public. I had done nothing, nor did I dream of such a thing as that body being there; nor do I believe, to-day, that it was. I was taken from my home bareheaded to the station from my work, thinking all the while that everything was coming out right, and I could afford the stings and scorn of people that were cast upon us, when the last blow fell upon me, crushing my heart to atoms. Ah! I never can tell you what we have suffered. No pen can describe, no tongue can tell the deep agony of that hour. From the first I believed the body was placed there after we moved from the store, and that nerved me up to more strength to bear; and I determined to rise above it, believing yet, till at last the terrible news came that Jesse confessed that he had done the deed.

For a while I was almost wild, but when I came to reason the case I began to doubt, not believing it possible that it could have been done and we not knowing anything about it. They told me Jesse would tell me all about it, but when I asked to see him they refused my request; they kept me five weeks, and my oldest boy six, and after I had been home about five or six weeks they allowed me an interview. I knew Jesse thought the world of me, and I knew it would nearly set him crazy to have me and Charley in jail. My suspicions were correct, for when I got the papers I saw by the Chief's testimony that Jesse had confessed to save his mother and brother. I was not surprised—I knew Jesse better than any one else, and I knew his generous heart; and to-day he would rather suffer death than have harm come to us. I do not doubt but that he is insane—driven insane—driven insane by the treatment that was heaped upon us. Jesse is no ordinary boy, but I do believe he is no criminal. If I could see and talk with you, and tell you all the circumstances surrounding the mysterious affair, I think you would agree with me that there is some terrible mystery about the whole affair that has not been brought to light. Jesse never was of a cruel disposition; there never was a more kind-hearted boy. Is it not a little strange that his mother never saw a thing in the boy that would lead us to suppose him capable of committing such crimes? It is entirely different from his disposition, and the people have been blinded by passion, and shut their eyes to the real facts, and been blinded by the horrible crimes recently committed in our midst; and as I write you this last blow has fallen. They tell me that my boy is to die, and what for? Why, to satisfy the murders of Massachusetts. Yes—mothers. But I do here declare that the time will come when this great injustice will be known. It may be too late to save the life of my boy, yet it must come, sooner or later. Mark what I say, Massachusetts will yet bow in shame for murdering my boy, for murder it will surely be. I have no hope for my boy; God will take care of him. Remember, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

Mr. Augustus was here; I think him a true friend. Did you see anything in the lock of hair to make you believe Jesse capable of committing such crimes? I do not know as I can get your kind letter to Jesse, as they will not allow it to be given to him.

Again I thank you for your kindness in writing to a broken-hearted mother. Deeply grateful,

Mrs. R. A. POMEROY.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN MAINE.

A letter from Thomaston, Me., to the Providence *Journal* gives some account of the State Prison at that place. The writer says: "The Sunday services are free to all who wish to attend within reasonable limits, and we found quite a number of outside people gathered in the plain building within the walls, but outside the prison proper, which is set apart for religious exercises. As the prisoners filed in, we noticed that they were allowed perfect freedom in the cut and arrangement of hair and whiskers, and the only sign of their humiliating condition which this well-behaved audience gave was found in their striped uniform. Afterward in speaking to Warden Rice of these two points, he said that the motley garb was retained as a precautionary measure, preventing any confusion and enabling the prompt distinguishment of prisoners easily at a glance. But the shaving of the beard and head was dispensed with, as it served no needful purpose of discipline, and was therefore an unnecessary punishment and humiliation. The prison building has two wings, one of which has been recently added, connected by the portion containing the offices of the officers and the guard-room overlooking the passages to the cells. The cells are well ventilated, and all but those intended for punishment are light and comfortable. Some of them showed signs of considerable taste on the part of the occupants and kind remembrances from outside friends. One man, who is sentenced for life, has had two cells made into one at his own expense, and rejoices in a small stove, wash-stand, two comfortable chairs, and a square of gay Brussels carpeting. The average number of convicts for the past year is 133, and only a very small per cent. are returned for second offenses, which latter fact speaks well for the discipline of the prison. It is the intention of the Warden and other authorities to give every man who is committed for a sufficiently long sentence the opportunity of learning thoroughly a good trade, so that he shall be independent and saved from the worst of temptations when discharged. Within the prison yard is a large, light, and airy carriage manufactory, where every department of the business is carried on, with the largest making in addition. Those trades, with that of boot and shoe making, furnish variety enough for a free choice on the part of the convict, and a judicious selection on the part of the authorities. The receipts of the business nearly, if not quite, balance the expenses of the institution, but Mr. Rice said the intention was to do the best thing for and by returning of the prisoners, and their reconstruction into honest citizens, rather than to make money for the State, regardless of other interests. So thoroughly are the trades taught in the prison that the work going out from the shops is in excellent demand, and the men are able to secure positions as workmen in first-class firms on being discharged, if they have improved opportunities. Mr. Rice said he often had applications for men whom he could recommend before their time expired. One solitary woman, or rather girl, was found in the prison, and her face was so young and unhardened in its lines that it made our heart ache to think that society could do nothing better with her than put her there. Still, with a large ante-room, with no cell-like appearance, and a pet-cat and a dove to care for, and only a healthful amount of work to do, she is probably far better off than in some reform school, where still more depraved minds would teach her evil yet unknown. There have never been more than seven or eight women in this prison, if we remember rightly, and they are always committed in the commencement of the prison. They have no religious services, and are in such hopeless minority that they are reckoned of no account."

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Owing to the absence of the Justice from the city, the expected application was not made at Montreal Monday for an order to carry out the decree of the Privy Council in the Guibord case. The Montreal *Witness* has the following in reference to the case: "Rev. Mr. Rousselot refuses to say what action will be taken by the Seminary of St. Sulpice concerning the approaching burial of Guibord's remains. He said the churchwarden's would meet when a regular notification had been received from the Superior Court. The *Nouveau Monde* this evening says: 'If, suppressing within himself every feeling of shame, Mr. J. Deuter is obstinate in wanting to bury his dead in the holy ground of the cemetery, he may reckon in advance that he will thereby inflict on the Church a useless outrage. His cause, in place of triumphing, will only fare the worse afterward; let him take our word for that.'"

A Montreal telegram says that there is good authority for stating that the church wardens are ready to submit to the order of the Privy Council, and will take action to this effect, and that Messrs. Doutre, counsel for the Institut Canadien, are taking the necessary steps to have the Queen's decree for the burial of Guibord carried out.

"THE LIFE OF CÆSAR."

THE CLAIM OF THE PUBLISHERS OF NAPOLEON III. ON HIS HEIRS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal on Aug. 5:

"The Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment yesterday on the claim of MM. Plon, publishers of the *Life of Cæsar*, against the heirs of Napoleon III. for damages sustained by the non-completion of that work. The plaintiffs claimed the return of 1,321 francs, the copyright paid on the volumes sold since October, 1867, as a set-off against warehousing charges, and the payment of 167,418 francs for unsold copies, the expenses of French and Spanish editions, and sums paid by them for translations not recovered from German and Swedish publishers. It appears that while an *édition de luxe* was got up at the *Imprimerie Nationale*, the Emperor accorded to M. Plon the right of issuing other editions as a return, it was alleged, for the sacrifices imposed on him by previous imperial publications. He was authorized to issue three editions, including a cheap one at four francs, the maximum number of copies in all being fixed at 80,000. A certain sum was payable as copyright on each copy, and up to 1867 199,484 francs was paid under this head, nominally to the Emperor, who, however, distributed it among those who had assisted him in the work. The first volume appeared in 1865, and the second in 1865, but, according to the plaintiffs, the sale slackened on the completion of the work becoming doubtful, and since 1870 scarcely fifteen copies per annum have been disposed of. The result is that they have 22,000 copies on hand, and they demanded permission to sell them off at any price. Their contention was that the preamble of the contract, 'the Emperor is author of a work entitled the *Life of Julius Cæsar*,' implied a complete work, whereas long before 1870 its prosecution had been abandoned. It matters not, remarked their counsel, whether health or more urgent preoccupations were the cause; perhaps there was a conflict between the policy of the latter years of the Liberal Empire and the glorification of Cæsarism, which first inspired the work. In all the materials collected in hand, the Emperor had suspended his task. Absolutely nothing was found in the Tuileries; no papers presenting the trace of the Emperor's personal labors for the third volume. On behalf of the Emperor's heirs it was contended that M. Plon applied for the post of imperial publisher, and must have made large pecuniary sacrifices to secure it. Before he eagerly applied for authority to publish the *Life of Cæsar*. The contract did not specify the number of volumes or the intervals between them, and the Emperor, with his absorbing occupations, could not have dreamt of binding himself in any way. The publisher being at liberty to print as many copies as quick and perfect as he chose, had himself to blame if he had a large stock on hand. The copyright was so settled, moreover, that the sums due for it were to be payable only on copies sold, and the contract was so liberal in its terms that the publisher's profit was more than double that of the author. After 1866 the Emperor, it was maintained, could not collect materials; nor could any of the Institute and officers being sent out by him, at his own expense, to study the localities, and these labors continued till 1870, as shown by a document drawn up by M. Maury and Col. Stoffel. In 1867 M. Plon remonstrated against the suspension of the work, but was told that the contract had carefully reserved the author's freedom at all times. But had profits allowed him had been calculated with a view to every contingency. Immediately after the fall of the Empire, M. Plon applied to the Civil List Liquidation Commission to cancel the contract on the ground that the continuance of the work had become out of the question, and to award him 605,000 francs. He also applied to the Emperor in England, but without result, and in April, 1872, he took proceedings. Both plaintiff and defendant died before the case could come on, so that both were represented by their heirs.

The court gave judgment against MM. Plon, with costs. It held that the contract contained no stipulations as to bulk or time; that this omission was obviously due to the respective rank of the parties, the author intending to reserve his full liberty of action, and that the clause enabling him to suspend the sale or resume the copyright on the payment of a certain compensation had not been enforced and was irrelevant. It also ruled that the sequestration of the Tuileries papers and destruction or dispersion of the materials left the Emperor no choice but to abandon the work, constituting a case of *force majeure*; that the plaintiff's abandonment of the original claim for the repayment of the whole copyright sum was inconsistent with the contention that the contract implied a complete work. The court at the same time canceled the contract as regarded future volumes.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The London *World* has the following: "A good deal has been said of the degeneracy of British sportsmen, and there is a certain amount of foundation for the accusation. A dove tournament at Hurlingham, though the outcry against that amusement is sentimental and absurd, can scarcely be termed a sportsmanlike proceeding. Shooting hundreds of artificially-reared and half-tamed pheasants is not exactly an evidence of manhood, nor can we say much in defense of driving of partridges. Admitting, however, that these amusements are to be despised by the genuine sportsman, and reprehending as we do the sacrifice of every consideration to the fancied necessity of getting a larger bag than one's neighbor, we maintain that most of the finest qualities which distinguished their ancestors are still to be found in the *jeunesse dorée* of to-day. They hate trouble, and like to do their hunting and shooting with the least possible discomfort. They have no idea of rising at cock-crow when a southerly wind and a cloudy sky betoken a hunting morning. On the contrary, they like to lie in bed till a reasonably late hour, eat a good breakfast with the ladies of the family, and make their appearance at the meet about 11 or half-past. When, too, it is a case of shooting, they seldom set off for the seat of action—save, perhaps, on the 12th of August—till the dew is off the ground. In short, the young English gentleman of the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Queen Victoria has a very strong opinion as to the wisdom of taking matters easily, and worships his comfort as if it were a god. Yet these apparent, and, in some respects real, sybarites shrink from no toil, hardship, or danger when they consider that the game is worth the candle. The most pampered peer will take the trouble to go to India for the sake of tiger-shooting; the most dandified of guardsmen will brave the unhealthiness of Africa, in search of sport, with that of boot and shoe making, furnish variety enough for a free choice on the part of the convict, and a judicious selection on the part of the authorities. The receipts of the business nearly, if not quite, balance the expenses of the institution, but Mr. Rice said the intention was to do the best thing for and by returning of the prisoners, and their reconstruction into honest citizens, rather than to make money for the State, regardless of other interests. So thoroughly are the trades taught in the prison that the work going out from the shops is in excellent demand, and the men are able to secure positions as workmen in first-class firms on being discharged, if they have improved opportunities. Mr. Rice said he often had applications for men whom he could recommend before their time expired. One solitary woman, or rather girl, was found in the prison, and her face was so young and unhardened in its lines that it made our heart ache to think that society could do nothing better with her than put her there. Still, with a large ante-room, with no cell-like appearance, and a pet-cat and a dove to care for, and only a healthful amount of work to do, she is probably far better off than in some reform school, where still more depraved minds would teach her evil yet unknown. There have never been more than seven or eight women in this prison, if we remember rightly, and they are always committed in the commencement of the prison. They have no religious services, and are in such hopeless minority that they are reckoned of no account."

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THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian *Invalide* says that the Russian fleet is composed now of twenty-nine ironclad and 196 other vessels, carrying altogether 321 cannons. The tonnage of the fleet is 172,401, and the horse-power of the steam-engines 31,978. The *personnel* of the fleet consists of 81 admirals, 1,244 other officers, 513 mates, 210 artillery officers, 145 engineers, 545 mechanicians, 56 officer constructors, 267 officers of the admiralty, 260 surgeons, 480 civil officials, and 24,500 sailors. Of the twenty-nine ironclads, twenty-seven are in the Baltic, and two in the Black Sea.

OPERATIVES' HOURS OF LABOR.

Following is the full text of the letter from ex-Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island, which was read at the meeting of cotton and woolen operatives at Rocky Point, on Monday:

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 10.

To the Committee of the United States Operatives' Association:

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation did not reach me until after I had made arrangements for leaving the city for a week's absence. I cannot well change my plans so as to meet with you, but I wish you success in what I understand to be the purpose of your gathering. For many years I have been fully convinced that the claim of the cotton and woolen operatives for a reduction of the time of mill labor to ten hours per diem is a demand reasonable and sensible in itself, and in accordance with the requirements of the general good. So clear does this truth—as I assume it to be—appear to me that I cannot understand why, when ten hours constitute a day's work in nearly every other avocation, mill work should so long remain an exception. Speaking candidly, I must say that I believe the operatives themselves are chiefly responsible for the continuance of the present system. So long as men and women are disposed to work seventy-two hours a week, there will be found some manufacturers quite avaricious enough and sufficiently indifferent to the physical needs of their help to run the mills for that length of time. The consequence is that others of the craft who are in competition with them are forced to run their mills a greater number of hours than they otherwise would. If one of the results of your meeting should be the promotion of a more widely diffused sentiment and a more general accord upon this subject, I shall hail it as a step gained in the right direction.

I trust you will not consider me officious if, while I commend your endeavor, I also counsel temperate action. I happen to know that there are more manufacturers in sympathy with you than is generally known. The official position which I lately occupied seemed to me to justify and even demand of me a public avowal of my views upon this important subject. In this way I have been urged into more prominence in this movement than many others who have given me assurance of their agreement with my expressed opinions. With great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY HOWARD.

THE SOUTHERN GIRLS.

As we printed the description Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson wrote of the Southern girls, it seems no more than fair to give "the answer to the Northern girl's opinion of the Southern girls," which one of the latter has been moved to write. It is printed in a Memphis paper, and reads, with a strange mistake in the lady's name:

Miss Constance Fenimore Molston, of the Cleveland *Herald*, cannot be much acquainted with the character of Southern women, or she never, in a languid walk, but a walk of leisure, as though she was not afraid that she would get a scolding when she got home, or a horsewhipping for staying too long; nor does she try to cover three feet of ground every step she takes. Our Northern sister has forgotten that the Southern girl's eye, in all its sereneness, is quick and perceptive, and the tongue of that of the Northern girl—consequently, she has no desire to dictate to her papa, brother, or husband what they shall do and what they shall not, as they have all the rights and privileges that any lady should have. She, therefore, need not ask for woman's rights, and she has no desire to attend on the street corners and make speeches. Our Southern gentlemen can do that. Nor does she want to go to the bar and expound the law, or to the pulpit and preach the Gospel. She wants to remain at home and make that a heaven for her father or brother or husband. She does not court the Northern girl's opinion; and if she has not the rosy cheek of her New-England sister, she can boast a noble and beautiful form and a warm and generous heart, what her diminutive Northern sisters cannot do, as they are governed by the cold and frozen climate in which they are raised; and as for the accent of the Southern girl, it would be impossible for a New-England girl to imitate a Southern girl, for she always talks as if her mouth was full of hot mush. As for dress and taste, the Northern girls can never compare with their Southern sisters in style and grace. I do not wonder, however, at their ideas of fashions, as they never get them North until they are old here. Of course, the Northern girls are always enemies of their Southern sister for their grace and dignity, but I am not surprised at that, for the low and humble are always aiming at the high and lofty. So at last the Northern girl has to acknowledge her inferiority in race and culture in general. A SO

LAW REPORTS.

THE RIVAL COMMISSIONERS.

THE COUNTY CLERK RECOGNIZES MR. DUNLAP AS COMMISSIONER OF JURORS—POSITION OF MR. DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Tappen, it became necessary to draw a list of Grand Jurors to be summoned to serve in the General Sessions. Both Mr. Douglas Taylor and Mr. Thomas Dunlap were present, each claiming recognition by the County Clerk as the legally appointed Commissioner. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Taylor, inquired in the presence of the court if Deputy County Clerk McLaughlin, then present, would sign the certificate of the drawing by Mr. Taylor. If he would not so certify, counsel said, Mr. Taylor would withdraw. Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews replied on behalf of the County Clerk that under advice of the Corporation Counsel, while meaning no disrespect to Mr. Taylor, the County Clerk would refuse to recognize or sign for him as Commissioner, but on the contrary recognized and would sign for Mr. Dunlap as such.

Mr. Hall then said that he and his client, Mr. Taylor, would withdraw and await the opportunity to challenge the array of grand jurors in the Court of General Sessions under the precedent laid down in the Stokes case.

The drawing of the jurors then proceeded in the presence of the Assistant County Clerk, Mr. Dunlap, the appointee of Mayor Wickham as Commissioner, and Judge Tappen, the latter sitting as a mere ministerial officer under the provisions of the statute. In withdrawing Mr. Hall added that he did not mean to be understood as saying that he or his client would challenge the array in the General Sessions, although it would undoubtedly be done; but by their present action they wished only to place the responsibility of acting in violation of law where it properly be onged.

After the proceedings in the court-room a reporter called on Mr. Hall and asked him about the effect of the recognition of Mr. Dunlap by the County Clerk, and about the position of affairs in regard to the contested commissionership. Mr. Hall said that the law in relation to the matter had been already presented in an article in THE TIMES, and in relation to that he had nothing further to say than was contained in that article. He had come into Court simply for the purpose of definitely settling the attitude of the County Clerk in the matter. The office of Commissioner of Jurors was not like that of Controller, or Mayor, or of a legal officer, which involved questions of a different nature, but a Commissioner of Jurors could have his office wherever he chose; he could work in it, papers and books with him, and have his office on the top of a stage-coach if he liked. While Mr. Taylor had been out of the country the Mayor had declared that the office was vacant under the charter, and to fill the alleged vacancy had appointed Mr. Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap had gone to Mr. Taylor's office, and not finding him there, had taken possession. The Commissioner of Public Works had taken off all the locks and put new ones on, to which Mr. Dunlap had the keys; but the possession of the room did not imply possession of the Commissionership. It had been desirable for Mr. Taylor to define the attitude of the County Clerk, and for this purpose he had gone to the court to have the list of the Grand Jurors was to occur. Of course the County Clerk recognized Mr. Dunlap. Had he not, Tammany would have deprived him of his position. It seemed to be expected that he (Mr. Hall) would address the Judge in saying what he had to say in the matter; but the Judge had really nothing to do with it. He was simply there to oversee the matter. The County Clerk was the individual whose recognition was to be decided. Since the Corporation Counsel had rejected his [Mr. Hall's] offer to have his client affix his signature to the roll of the jurors, the responsibility of any question that might arise as to the validity of any act of the Grand Jury would remain with the Corporation Counsel.

The proceedings yesterday, Mr. Hall said, did not affect Mr. Taylor's position in the least. That would have to be settled by the courts. He had already explained why a quo warranto was not necessary. It was owing to the nature of the position, and, besides, Mr. Taylor's claim was already before the courts, and would be decided by the Court of Appeals. He claimed to be Commissioner of Jurors, and entitled to the pay and privileges of the position. The defense was that the position was made vacant by the charter. The answer to this was that the charter did not affect the position, that he is not, and never was, in any sense a charter officer. This point had already been sustained by the Courts of Common Pleas and the General Term, and was now to be the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Taylor said that he had not expected to be recognized by the County Clerk, who was a Tammany Democrat, and had wanted to have the matter decided as to whether he would be so recognized. So far as his legal rights were concerned, they were not affected by the refusal of the County Clerk to recognize him. In point of fact, he had left the office of Commissioner since he had the money belonging to the office, and no demand had been made on him to surrender it, and he went on collecting the fees and transacting the business belonging to it. He was not responsible for the complications that might arise, because he had simply continued in the duties of his office, without being at the office, as the statute must him. Mr. Taylor showed a copy of the following letter, which he had addressed to Alderman Purroy, which explained his position somewhat fully:

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
No. 128 FULTON STREET, CORNER OF NASSAU,
NEW-YORK Aug. 17, 1875.

E. D. Purroy, Chairman of Committee of Board of Aldermen:

SIR: Newspapers inform me you are "Chairman of a Committee to investigate the accounts of Douglas Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors during the past twelve years." Permit me to say to you that the action of your committee without awaiting exhibition of that red-tape which has already hung in public metaphor so many dead and gone City Fathers, is respectfully out your jurisdiction. I am sure the Controller will make any such investigation should he deem one needed. Only he holds that power, and he possesses it as successor, under the County Consolidation Act, of the Board of Supervisors to whom the accounts of all officers have been only audited and passed at the close of each fiscal year. When my accounts of 1874 were duly approved, among the auditors against them [*sic Record*, Jan. 22 1875,] was the Mayor, who took occasion to re-early endeavor to furnish the City with my successor during my absence in Europe, and suddenly, while I was not pre ent to contest, broached the subject of his power to the premises. Such power was denied by opinion, [as already seen] of one General Term. In a controversy which directly raised the question.

Parsons me for adding an additional reason for declining your jurisdiction. I believe all municipal lawyers agree that the assessment on property is not a proper subject for investigation, except upon two only of the three powers which now survive to them out of the crush of charters and the wreck of law makers. These are the powers: (1) of fixing the valuation and (2) of regulating the manner whereby heads of departments make out facts—and (3) of confirming these "heads" whenever some are cut off and others put on. The ruler of the city is now, by law, the Controller. No executive pot can both unless he furnishes the fuel. His veto is practically omnipotent. When I was first appointed Commissioner of Jurors, Aldermen concerned themselves with police, fire, health, buildings, gas, water, streets, docks, piers, slips, prisons, taxes, assessments, and street openings; at present these important powers are distributed exclusively to departments over which the Aldermen have no control, however much toward the expenditure some of them may arrogate claims of interference. For instance: the resolution yesterday adopted providing for the pay of City laborers, is no more binding upon the disposing departments, and perhaps of less value in an advisory point of view, than if adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

I am assured that Alderman Billings, upon occasion of the attempt to investigate the Finance Department, modestly put the question of jurisdiction, and in its proper legal light. Several of his confreres also believe in the wisdom of the Aldermen confining themselves to their legislative functions. Besides, experience shows that the best investigations are those exposed—for, in nine cases out of ten, committees of Congress and of the Legislature merely foll w the threads that reporters and editors have spun from raw material.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat, through you, to the Commonalty, that my accounts have been duly filed with the Finance Department, and I am ready, at all times, to explain them to its officers if they are found not explain themselves; but I deny the jurisdiction of the mayor and Aldermen to exercise any control over my office.

Respectfully and faithfully yours,
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors.

Mr. Taylor also exhibited a warrant which he had just received from the Controller for the amount of his salary ($1,200) for the last quarter. It is countersigned by Mayor Wickham, and bears the date July 8, 1875. He said it was remarkable that if his [Mr. Taylor's] office had been vacant for the past two years the Mayor should countersign a warrant for his pay as incumbent of that office.

LESLIE'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday District Attorney Briggs, of Westchester County, made a motion, before Judge Tappen, to vacate the attachment issued against her property in the suit against Ella Shaw by Duncan, Sherman & Co. As already published, the suit was brought to recover about $23,000 embezzled by young Leslie, a teller in plaintiffs' bank, and which sum it is alleged she received with a guilty knowledge of the source from whence it came. Already a motion has been made in the same case to vacate an order of arrest under which the defendant is held in custody, and that motion was denied. The present motion, to vacate the attachment, was made on the ground that the affidavits on which it was originally granted were insufficient in that they failed to show that she ever got any money from plaintiffs improperly, and that her guilty knowledge is asserted only on the unreliable testimony of an acknowledged criminal, who seeks thereby to conciliate the plaintiffs, whom he has injured. The motion was also urged on the ground that the plaintiffs could not at the same time avail themselves of the remedy of an order of arrest against the person of the defendant and an attachment against her property, and, having elected the former remedy by appearing in court to oppose the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and having it sustained by the court, they could not still retain the benefit of the attachment.

As matter of law it was contended that plaintiffs were entitled to both remedies, and as matter of fact, a new affidavit made by Leslie was submitted to the court, in which he swears that Ella "put up the job;" that she got all the money except $400, which he kept to pay his expenses to Canada; that when he started to go to Canada, and immediately on leaving her house, he was followed by two men he believes to have been in the confidence of Ella, and who, on pretense of being detectives, got all his money from him; that he then got some more money to take him to Canada, and when there wrote to Ella to send him some of the money, and received a response that it had all been stolen from her.

Judge Tappen took the papers, and after holding the motion under consideration until about the adjournment of the court, denied it.

SEWERAGE RIGHTS.

A LEGAL DECISION INTERESTING TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Joseph F. Daly rendered a decision on a motion for an injunction, in the case of Hamel against Griffith and others, which must interest all property-owners and intending purchasers. His opinion in the case states all the facts, and is in full as follows:

The defendant, Griffith, in 1873, was owner of three houses and lots, Nos. 558 and 562 West Forty-ninth street. The drainage of the houses Nos. 560 and 562 was through a single pipe laid beneath the cellars and communicating with another pipe laid beneath the cellar of No. 558, the latter pipe being the only conduit for all the houses to the sewer in the street. The defendant, Griffith, conveyed the house and lot No. 560 to one Culgin, who conveyed to the plaintiff in July, 1874. Defendant Griffith in December, 1874, conveyed No. 558 to one Katz, who conveyed to the defendant Strong, but these conveyances are alleged to have been made in bad faith, Griffith still remaining in possession or residing in No. 558. Defendant Griffith or defendant Strong have attempted to obstruct and cut off the communication of the drain in the plaintiff's premises with the sewer pipe or drain of No. 558, which conveyed plaintiff's waste water and soil to the street sewer. Plaintiff applies for an injunction. The premises first conveyed by defendant Griffith were the dominant and those retained by him (No. 558) the servient in respect to the easement claimed, and if the servitude was open and apparent at the time of the conveyance the easement passed with the premises, and cannot be destroyed by his act or that of his grantee. (Lampman vs. Milks, 21 N. Y., 505.) Apparent servitudes are defined to be not only such as are visible or must necessarily be seen, but such as may be seen or known on a careful inspection by a person ordinarily conversant with the subject. (Gale & W. on Easements, p. 40. Quoted with approval in 21 N. Y., 516.) When defendant became the owner of the three houses and lots he saw that the drainage of the houses was effected by means of pipes descending through the cellars, and he must have known that these pipes communicated with the sewer through drains. It was for him to ascertain, before conveying any of the premises, whether the drainage of each house was separate, if he desired to sever the premises effectually and sell one portion independent of the others. In the case of Butterworth vs. Crawford, 46 N. Y., 349, it was held that the servitude was not apparent, because the drain pipe was laid to conduct sewage from privies in the yard, and the court say: "There was nothing in the situation or appearance of the premises to indicate that there was any drain, drains not being a necessary accompaniment of privies in the yard, and no evidence being introduced to show that drains from them were in use in the locality in question." It seems to follow from this reasoning that where the appearances are such as to indicate beyond doubt that premises are drained by underground sewer-pipes, and the owner of two such houses and lots, without making any inquiry as to whether the drainage of the two houses is separate, severs by selling the dominant tenement, and retains and subsequently conveys the servient, he and his grantee hold subject to the easement in the drain if there be one. Houses such as those mentioned in the complaint are drained by sewer-pipes laid under ground to which the gutter and other waste pipes descend beneath the surface of the cellar or the yard. It is not too much to hold owners and purchasers to the obligation to inquire, or the responsibility of knowing, where these pipes descend to and by what channel the waste water reaches the sewer. It is not a matter of course that each house in this City is drained by a separate sewer connection. There is no evidence to show that such is the case, or that the owner or purchaser has the right to presume that such is the case. The injunction asked for must be granted, with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL—FEDERAL QUESTION—JURISDICTION

No. 27.—*The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Maryland.*—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

On motion, Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court. This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, and a motion was made to dismiss the writ for want of jurisdiction. The motion has been held under advisement under circumstances fully set forth in the opinion of this court in the preceding case of Murdock vs. City of Memphis, because it was supposed to involve, and does involve, some, if not all, the questions presented in that case.

The suit was brought in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as an action of assumpsit by the State of Maryland against the railroad company to recover one-fifth of the gross receipts of the defendant for the transportation of passengers upon the Washington branch road from January, 1860, to January, 1870. By the act of the State of Maryland of 1832, under which the branch road was built, one-fifth of the entire receipts from passengers was to go to the State. The defendant set up, as a defense to the action, that it was a tax on passengers, and a privilege of passing through the State of Maryland, and is therefore void under the Constitution of the United States, within the principle of the case of Crandall vs. Nevada, 6 Wall., 35. The Superior Court sustained this view of the subject, and gave judgment for the defendant. On appeal to the Court of Appeals, that court reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, at which the judgment was reversed for the defendant, and on a second appeal this was affirmed. There is no question at all that the defendant asserted throughout the entire case a right and an immunity under the Constitution of the United States; that the law of the Maryland Legislature was in conflict with the Federal Constitution, and so decided in this case. It is therefore clearly within the second section of the act of 1867. But that court, in its opinion, placed its judgment also, by a majority, (two Judges dissenting,) on the ground that the railroad company, having acted as the agent of the State to collect the money from the passengers, cannot in this action avail itself of the illegality of their act in demanding and receiving it. And this also is a proposition which was made in the case at its first trial and insisted on throughout. And it is now urged upon us as a reason for dismissing the writ, that this second ground is of itself sufficient to control the case, and the writ should therefore be dismissed. Some of the decisions of this court under section 25 of 1789 would undoubtedly justify this view, if it were very clear that this second proposition was sufficient, and that it involved no consideration of Federal law. But, as we have already seen, that act contained restrictive language not in this; and in construing the statute as it now stands, we have ruled in the case of Murdock vs. Memphis, just referred to, that where the Federal question has been raised and has been decided against the plaintiff in error, the jurisdiction has attached and it must be heard on the merits. To what this examination on the merits shall extend we have in that opinion considered. But until we have determined that the State Court decided erroneously the Federal question which it did decide, we can go no further into the re-examination. The counsel of both parties in this court are entitled to be heard when the record shows the existence of a decision which gives us jurisdiction on the soundness of that decision, on its sufficiency to control the judgment in the whole case, and on the sufficiency of any other point decided, to affirm the judgment even if the Federal question was erroneously decided. For these reasons the motion to dismiss the case is overruled.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN LOUISIANA—A RESULT OF THE WAR.

No. 32. (October Term, 1874.)—*Augustus C. Watson, plaintiff in error, vs. Walter E. Bondurant.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.

The defendant in error brought this action to recover possession of a lot of land, containing about 100 acres, in the Parish of Tensas, La. His claim to the land, as set forth in his petition, is by virtue of a purchase made at a Sheriff's sale in February, 1868. This sale embraced other lands, all formerly belonging to the plantation of the plaintiff's grandfather, Daniel M. Bondurant, and was made by virtue of an execution issued in a suit brought by the plaintiff against his three uncles, Albert, John, and Horace Bondurant, to rec ver the amount of a mortgage given by them upon the said lands for his share of the purchase money thereof. In 1852 they had sued for a partition, and in said proceedings there had been a decree for sale. The plaintiff's father being dead, he represented him, being then an infant. As one of the heirs of his grandfather, he was entitled to one-fourth of the lands. The uncles bid off the plantation for about $150,000. The Sheriff, on the 4th day of December, executed to them a deed, reserving a special mortgage on the lands as security for the payment to the plaintiff of his share of the purchase money when he should become of age, which would be in 1862. In the act of sale which was executed by the Sheriff and the purchasers, the latter bound themselves not to alienate, deteriorate, or encumber the property to the prejudice of the mortgage, which covenant is called in Louisiana law the pact de non alienando, and dispenses with the necessity of making any persons other than the mortgagors parties to a judicial proceeding upon the mortgage. This mortgage was duly recorded on the 6th of December, 1852. Regularly, it should have been reinscribed within ten years from that time. But it was not reinscribed until September, 1865. The plaintiff in his petition alleges, by way of excuse, the existence of the civil war, and that he was prevented by "vis major" from reinscribing it. Meantime the uncles divided the plantation between themselves, and the tract in question was set off to John Bondurant, who, in 1854, conveyed it to Watson, the defendant, who has been in possession thereof ever since. On the 30th of January, 1866, the plaintiff commenced an action against his uncles in the District Court, Parish of Tensas, for the recovery of the amount of his mortgage, and obtained the judgment against them under which the Sheriff's sale was made, by virtue of which he now claims the land in controversy. This judgment was rendered Nov. 14, 1867. A fieri facias was issued, directed to the Sheriff of the parish. This writ was produced in evidence, and had attached thereto a statement unsigned, purporting to be a return, as follows: "Received the 9th December, 1867, and served this writ as follows, to wit: I seized on the 25th December, A. D. 1867, the following described property belonging to defendants, to wit:" [describing the entire plantation.] "On the 28th day of December, 1867, I advertised said property for sale at the Court-house door in this parish; on Saturday, the 1st of February, A. D. 1868, for cash, &c., I offered said property for sale, when W. E. Bondurant bid, &c." The Sheriff's deed to the plaintiff was also offered in evidence, which recited the same facts. The defendant proved, and the fact is found by the court, that there was no actual seizure of the property in dispute, the Sheriff of the Parish of Tensas not being in the habit of making actual seizures, and that the only notice of seizure was by posting upon the court-house door a notice of seizure to the said Horace, Albert, and John Bondurant, as absentees, and that the defendant had no knowledge of any proceeding to divest his title until March, 1869, long after the sale. This court hold that for want of seizure the sale was void.

BANKRUPTCY—RIGHTS OF THE LANDLORD IN CASES OF THE INSOLVENCY OF TENANT.

J. Cooke Longstreth, Assignee in Bankruptcy, &c., vs. George Penneck, Executor, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court.

This was an action to recover rent from the estate of a bankrupt. The assignee acquired his title to the movable property found on the demised premises, subject to the rights of all other persons. (Gibson vs. Warden, 14 Wall, 244.) The rent in question was for a period which terminated when the assignee took possession, and the entire period was within a year of that time. Before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy the landlord had distrained, and it is agreed that the property on the premises was more than sufficient to satisfy the demand. The Statute of Pennsylvania of June 16, 1836, section 33, Purdon's Digest, 1873, pp. 876, provides that, where property under such circumstances is seized and sold under execution, the rent due for a period not exceeding one year shall be paid first out of the proceeds of the sale. This case is within the equity of that statute. (Sedgwick's Stat. and Cons. Law, 276.) The question presented is one belonging to the local law of Pennsylvania. We think it was correctly decided by the court. The judgment is affirmed.

COLLISION—DAMAGES—RULES OF NAVIGATION.

No. 38. *Steward & Kip, Appellants, vs. The Steam-ship Teutonia, &c., Joachim Meyer, Master.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court.

Ships and vessels employed in commerce and navigation are held liable for injuries occasioned to other vessels by collision, on account of the complicity, direct or indirect, of their owners, or on account of the negligence or want of care or skill of those intrusted with their navigation. Persons engaged in the business of navigation are bound to provide vessels suitable for the purpose, and as the owners appoint the master and employ the crew, they are also responsible that such employes possess and exercise due care and skill in the performance of their duties. Whenever, therefore, a collision ensues from the unfitness of the colliding vessel for the voyage, or from the negligence or want of care or skill of those intrusted with her navigation, the fault is imputed to the owners, and the vessel occasioning the injury is just as much liable for the consequences as if the owners themselves had committed the fault which caused the disaster. Damages are claimed of the steam-ship Teutonia by the owners of the river steamer A. G. Brown, for injuries which the latter received and which it is alleged were occasioned by a collision between the injured steamer and the steam-ship, on the 30th of December, 1873, on the Mississippi River, about forty-five miles below New-Orleans, whereby the steamer of the libelants was struck and, with her cargo, became a total loss. Both vessels were engaged in lawful commerce, the steamer of the libelants being bound down the river on a trip from the port of New-Orleans to the South-west Pass, and the steam-ship, which was a large ocean steamer, being bound up the river on a voyage from Hamburg to New-Orleans. Employed, as the river steamer was, in the coasting trade between the before-mentioned ports, she of course touched at intermediate landings to discharge consignments and receive additional cargo on board, and it appears that shortly prior to the collision, the steamer having just left the landing at Woodland and rounded to for the purpose of proceeding on her trip, blew three long whistles as a general signal to all approaching vessels that a steamer was bound down the river. Two whistles were immediately heard in reply from a steamer lower down the river, which signified that she would go to the left bank, whereupon the steamer of the libelant immediately answered taat signal and blew two whistles to signify their intention to take the eastern side of the river. Before the signal whistles of the steam-ship had heard the steamer of the libellants had passed two-thirds of the way across to the left bank and taken her course down the river, consequently, they again blew two whistles to reiterate their intention to pass down the river on that side. Responsive to that the steam-ship blew one whistle, to signify that she was bound to the eastward shore. Support to these facts derived from the pleadings and evidence on both sides to such an extent that they may be said to be without dispute. More difficulty attends the ascertainment of what followed, as the pleadings and evidence of the parties are conflicting. By the libelants it is alleged that they again blew two whistles in response to those on the side of the steamship, but the claimants allege that no answer was returned to that signal which they gave, and that they then blew three attention whistles, to which also no answer was given by the steamer bound down the river. Other signals were also given by the steamship, as the answer alleges, to the effect that she again blew one long whistle and repeated the two or three blasts without receiving any answer, which proves to be a demonstration that nothing in the way of precaution was effected by the signals beyond the fact that each vessel was apprised of the approach of the other from an opposite direction. Instead of that, the libelants allege that those in charge of their steamer responded to the one whistle of the steam-ship by a signal of two whistles, she being then close to the eastern side of the river; that the steam-ship then again blew two whistles, and that the steamer of the libelants answered such by one whistle and immediately stopped her engine, which affords additional support to the conclusion that the approaching steamers were respectively ignorant of each other's intentions as to the course they would pursue. Absolute proof of that theory is found in the answer of the claimants, which alleges, in terms, that nothing was done by the officers and crew of the other steamer which could enable those in charge of the steam-ship to ascertain or determine what course the river steamer intended to pursue, and the pleadings and proofs satisfy the court that those in charge of the river steamer were equally in doubt and uncertainty as to what were the intentions of the steam-ship. All agree that both steamers were in a pretty dense fog just prior to the collision, and inasmuch as they had the undoubted right of navigating from the signals given as to what precautions would be necessary to avoid a collision, it was manifest rashness to advance until they could in some way accomplish that object, which is virtually admitted by both parties, as each alleges that they stopped their engines. But it is not possible to credit such statements, as it is clear that if such orders had been given by both parties, and seasonably and effectually executed, the collision would have been avoided. Both cannot be true, and the circumstances disclosed in the testimony satisfy the court that both steamers were under headway when the collision occurred. Process was issued and served, and the claimants appeared and filed an answer. They deny all the principal allegations of the libel, and set up as a defense that the collision was occasioned by the fault of those intrusted with the navigation of the vessel down the river. Hearing was had in the District Court, and the District Judge being of the opinion that the allegations of the libel were true, entered a decree that the libellants do recover the sum of $9,000 with costs and interests, and the rate of five per cent. from the date herein named, until paid. Decree reversed, with directions to divide the damages, the court holding that both parties were at fault.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Tappen.

The Grocers' Bank vs. Bruns.—Motion granted, with leave to put in amended answer on payment of $10 costs.

By Judge Westbrook.

The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris vs. Everett et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Orders Settled.—Trubee vs. Sypher et al.; Feik vs. Graf.

Motions Denied.—Booth et al. vs. O'Donnell; Shalk vs. Riss.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Stephens vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

McGrath vs. Twomey.—Motion denied.

Canter vs. Berthoff et al.—Injunction continued.

Schaefer vs. Koch.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Fitzgerald vs. Belden.—Motion for attachment granted on security being filed. Memorandum.

Hamel vs. Griffith.—Injunction granted. See opinion.

A POLICEMAN'S ASSAILANT ARRESTED

On Tuesday night Officer Stack, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was assaulted by four men, whom he had been requested to drive from a disreputable house in Twenty-sixth street. He succeeded in arresting one of them named Samuel F. Palmer, who was arraigned yesterday before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court. Sarah Wilbur, keeper of the house, appeared as a witness against Palmer, and was, on acknowledging the proprietorship of the place, to her utter astonishment, committed in default of $1,000 for keeping a disorderly house. Palmer was held to answer to a charge of assaulting the officer.

A SHOP-LIFTER DISCHARGED.

Louisa Painagle, a professional shop-lifter, who was arrested a few days ago by Detectives Folk and Corwin in Fulton street, and who, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was brought before Judge McCue, in the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday. Her counsel, Mr. Patrick Keady, claimed that she was entitled to discharge in consequence of her commitment being illegal. Mr. Keady showed several discrepancies in the commitment paper, the sex of the prisoner being stated as masculine. Judge McCue said, "Counsel, I perceive a more fatal error in the paper; the name of the prisoner is not set forth." Counselor Keady, "I was about to state that fact to your Honor." Judge McCue, "Well, your time is saved, the prisoner is discharged." The woman, on hearing the decision of Judge McCue, threw her arms around Mr. Keady and fervently embraced him. She left the court blessing her counsel and the Judge.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Rosa Moses, a young girl employed by Julia Fregmann, of No. 292 Eighth avenue, was held yesterday by Justice Bixby for stealing hosiery and underwear valued at $40 from her employer.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday an Italian named Buona F. Geamelli was held for trial on a charge of indecently assaulting Mary J. Reid, aged twelve, of No. 298 First avenue, on Tuesday night.

Artie Green was arraigned yesterday before Justice Wandell on complaint of Dalsey Miter, of No. 119 West Thirty-first street, who charged her with the theft of two silk dresses, one lace sacque, and other articles, valued in all at $250. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Judge Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, held for trial a real estate clerk named John Annett on a charge of embezzlement. He was employed by John B. Marrecella, of No. 582 Third avenue, to collect rents, and he appropriated to his own use $35. He did not deny the charge.

Charles Thompson, a sneak thief, entered the residence of Mr. Whitmore, No. 223 East Twenty-second street, and stole therefrom a parasol and some silver-ware. He was seen leaving the house by Miss Jennie B. Whitmore, who followed him and caused his arrest. The only article recovered, however, was the parasol. At the Yorkville Police Court he was held for trial.

As William H. Shaw, of No. 229 Broadway, was standing yesterday afternoon on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets Thomas Brice, a pickpocket, seized Mr. Shaw's watch-chain and endeavored to steal his watch, but the chain broke from the watch and Brice ran off with it. Shaw pursued him and caught him on the corner of Broadway and Dey street. Brice was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and held for examination.

A NEW-JERSEY WILL CASE.

In the Hudson County Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday, Judge William T. Hoffman resumed the taking of testimony in the Jerolemon will case. The will is being contested by Mrs. Stoddard, Jerolemon's sister, who thinks that it does not provide for her as liberally as she should have been provided for. Mrs. Hollenbock, the first witness sworn, testified that she had entertained a belief that Mr. Jerolemon, at the time he made the will, was acting under undue influence; that she had heard Mr. Jerolemon say, twelve or fourteen years before his death, that he would leave his sister in comfortable circumstances, but that the deceased and his sister had since quarreled. Mrs. Stoddard, who is contesting the will, was then sworn; she testified that in speaking of Mr. Jerolemon's widow, who was his second wife, she always spoke of her as the woman who "pretended" to be his wife; her brother always cautioned her when he visited her not to say anything to his wife about the visit; witness once called at his house, but Mrs. Jerolemon met her at the door, and, pointing a pistol, threatened to kill her if she dared to enter; Jerolemon stood by, but did not dare to interfere; she surmised undue influence in the making of the will from the fact that it bequeathed the largest part of his estate to a daughter of his widow by a former husband, and from the fact that he drew it himself, instead of having it drawn, as with his previous wills, by a lawyer. Mrs. Stoddard, as a lawyer, at his funeral she noticed two cuts on Mr. Jerolemon's forehead, and had no doubt that the injuries produced death. Ellen Reilly testified that she heard Jerolemon once say, when his wife was away on a visit, that he felt free, and that he had been caged for three years. The further testimony of the case was at this point postponed until Sept. 5.

AN ALLEGED UNNATURAL MOTHER.

Miss Mary Anderson, of No. 59 Mulberry street, made a complaint before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, alleging that Lizzie Carroll, who is about thirty years old, claims to be a married woman, and resides in the same house with complainant, had endeavored yesterday morning to kill her infant, only two months old, by throwing it into the water-closet at the rear of the house. Miss Anderson alleged that she caught the woman in the very act of attempting to destroy the child and rescued it, and that the women then took it out into the street and threw it into a hogshead barrel in front of No. 54 Mulberry street, from which receptacle the complainant took it. The alleged unnatural mother was arrested and arraigned before Justice Duffy, and she strenuously denied the truth of the complaint made against her, saying that the child was legitimate; that she loved it; had never attempted nor thought of attempting to get rid of it, and that the charge was made against her from sheer malice. She was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

THE NEWJERSEY DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Robert Ogilvie, of Jersey City, who is charged by his wife Betsy with bigamy, Hon. Charles H. Winfield, his counsel, made an application yesterday to Police Justice Keese for his discharge. He claimed that the Indiana divorce, though procured in an irregular way, made him a free man, and that he had a right to remarry. Ex-Judge Seymour, who appeared for the prosecutrix, explained that the divorce papers were such as could be bought by the bushel in New-York City. Mr. Winfield in reply claimed that there was a record of a court of competent jurisdiction in the State of Indiana, and that the Constitution of the United States required that full faith and credit should be given to them. No court in New-Jersey could impeach the record of a competent court in a sister State. Justice Keese will render his decision this morning. Meanwhile Ogilvie is held in $2,500 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Tappen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3	Smedberg, Adm'r, vs. Dearing.	94	Brook. Life In. Co. vs. Pierce.
30	Dudley vs. Shear.	148	Eaton vs. Belden.
40	Levy vs. Dinkelspiel.	151	Salusse vs. Long Is. Railroad Co.
51	Talcott vs. Moore.	154	Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.
58	Dudley vs. Shear, &c.	157	Union N. Bank vs. Rowe, &c.
60	Erie R. Co. vs. Gould.	160	Scudder vs. Diehl, &c.
68	Dudley vs. M. Benefit Insurance Co.	161	Eckeo vs. Macauley, &c.
71	Gar. Fire & M. Bank vs. Fitzgerald.	162	McKee vs. Bailey.
72	Weltzon, &c., St. Paul vs. Pacific Railroad.	163	Schuize vs. Duer, exr.
73	Brett vs. Day.	166	La Bau vs. Alden.
75	Holdane vs. Mittnacht.	167	Loughran, Jr., vs. Matthews.
86	Palmer vs. Morrison,	168	Austin vs. Blauvelt.
87	James vs. Green.	171	Cornell vs. Dieginson.
89	Jones vs. Cox.	172	Dudley vs. Shear.
		173	Lambe vs. Leach, &c.

SNEAK THIEVES AND BURGLARS.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of R. Mendelson, at No. 117 Eldridge street, on Tuesday night, and carried off jewelry valued at $350. The residence of Mrs. Demfelser, No. 174 Chrystie street, was also visited by sneak thieves, and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $150. While Cornelius Lucy was asleep in his room, at No. 182 Chatham street, on Tuesday night, a thief climbed through the fanlight over the door and stole his gold watch and chain, valued at $100. The residence of James Lawler, No. 422 West Twenty-seventh street, was entered by thieves, who gained access through a rear window, and stole $80 worth of property. Burglars forced open the liquor store of William Halpin, No. 127 Ninth avenue, on Tuesday night, and stole three boxes of cigars and a revolver. An attempt was made on Tuesday night to rob the store of Dupuis & Co., dealers in mirrors, at No. 14 West Houston street. The door had been forced open, and the padlock on the outside had been changed. The timely discovery of this change by Officer Sullivan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, prevented the burglary.

WORK ON THE WHARVES.

The proceeding at the regular weekly session of the Dock Commissioners yesterday were of an uninteresting character. Communications were received from the White Star Steam-ship Company and Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., calling attention to a stench arising from a sewer discharging into the slip of Pier No. 57 North River. The Engineer in Chief submitted a report of the work transacted in the various yards and sections during the week, and suggested the necessity of dredging the slip adjacent to Pier No. 46 North River, Messrs. Williams & Guion, who occupy the pier, having complained of the shallowness of the water. A request was received from the Common Council for a list of piers leased by the department, and for information respecting the practicability of erecting lamp-posts on all the piers. The Treasurer reported the disbursement of the week at $40,409 69, and the receipts from pier and slip rent, &c., at $17,784 75. A communication of the Common Council prohibiting the location of a dumping-board at the foot of East Eighty-sixth street was referred to the Executive Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

YET ANOTHER BOY FIEND.

Massachusetts papers say that Benjamin Twisden, ten years old, induced James Burnett, aged seven, to go out in a boat with him at Swampscott, that State, recently, and when they were a considerable distance from shore the Twisden boy seized his companion and told him he intended to drown him. Casting him overboard head downward, and retaining hold of his feet, he held him in that position until the boy was unconscious, when he was compelled to pull his victim from the water by a man who had witnessed the scene. He said he did it "for fun," but a few seconds more would have caused a sequel which would not have been quite so funny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	M. & R. 1st c.	104⅜	10	At. & Pac. Tel.	21
600	West. Union	83. 84¼	100	North-west'n Pf.	56½
700	do.	84¼	400	do.	56¾
300	do.	84⅛	150	do.	56⅝
200	do.	84⅜	100	do.	56⅝
100	Pacific Mail	38¼	1000	Erie Railway	15⅞
1400	do.	38⅜	100	do.	15¾
100	do.	38½	400	St. Paul	37⅜
900	do.	38⅝	300	do.	37⅜
400	do.	38⅜	100	do.	37⅜
700	do.	38⅞	400	St. Paul Pref.	62⅜
800	do.	38⅜	100	do.	62½
1900	Lake Shore	60	100	do.	62¾
100	do.	60	100	do.	62⅝
200	do.	59⅞	100	do.	62½
300	do.	60	100	do.	62½
900	do.	60⅛	100	do.	62⅝
150	Ohio & Miss.	19⅞	100	do.	62¾
100	do.	19¾	132	Rock Island	108⅝
500	North-western	42⅜	400	do.	108¾
400	do.	42⅝

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Boulotte. (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Mathews, Miss Rose Temple, Messrs. Forrester, Macdermidt, Collier.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A Bunch of Berries—His Own Enemy—By the Yokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Around the World in Eighty Days.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—Lischen and Fritzchen—Children—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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The Democratic Party is the *only* party, we are told, which can be trusted to carry out the work of Canal Reform. Yet the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has very recently defended some of the worst of the canal jobs, and seems rather to glory in standing opposed to reform. The Lords decidedly are not in favor of reform, and they are by no means without power or influence in their party. On which side, then, can the Democratic Party be said to stand to-day? It is very much in the same position that it occupies in reference to the national finances. Here in New-York we have the Democrats crying out for hard money—out in the West they are calling for inflation and repudiation. Thus the party is a sort of "double-ender." Voters are to be swept up in every State by a careful study of what Senator Thurman calls the "local feeling." The plan is ingenious—too ingenious. So much cunning will defeat itself. Mr. Tilden will not get to the White House by attempting to repeat the tactics which he pursued in reference to the Tweed Ring. Why has he so carefully refrained from attacking the most powerful of all the members of the Canal Ring? Simply because they *are* powerful. He will not take any risks. "He will lead," as he boasts, "where any dare to follow." Precisely; but he will never lead where he cannot look round and see that the followers are in the majority. The canals are not mentioned in the "call" for the Democratic State Convention. Let us hope that fact will not scare Mr. Tilden from his present leadership.

There is some lively reading in the latest additions to the controversy over the Commissionership of Jurors. So far, Mr. Douglas Taylor has decidedly got the best of it, and the snubbing which he administers to that windy demagogue, Alderman Purroy, is a very seasonable contribution to political literature. In drawing the list yesterday for the Court of Sessions Grand Jury, the Mayor's appointee, Mr. Dunlap, was "recognized" by the County Clerk as the Commissioner of Jurors. This action was, of course, expected, but it marks the point beyond which a mass of very serious complications is likely to follow the dispute which has been so recklessly started by the Mayor. There can be no question that Dunlap's appointment is part of the scheme of Tammany Hall to gain control of the administration of justice in this City, particularly at the points where it touches the prosecution of criminal offenses. To be able to pack a Grand Jury and so procure on the most frivolous grounds the indictment of people who stand in their way would go far toward making the leaders of new Tammany as powerful as their predecessors of the Ring. To make this scheme effective, they need the possession of the District Attorney's office, and it will be one of the most fatal blunders ever committed by the people of this City, if they are allowed to effect that purpose.

The proposition which has been made by Mr. William Butler Duncan to the creditors of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., seems to us to promise as well for the interests of these creditors as any plan which could be suggested. The question is as to the best means of realizing the assets of the firm without unnecessary sacrifices, and with the smallest possible waste of money in litigation. There can be no doubt that if the estate is forced to a sale at the present moment, it will bring far less than its original cost or than its true value. We do not believe, for instance, that the private houses of the members of the firm would at present bring the prices set down against them in the assignee's balance-sheet. Yet this and other property might, by good management, be made to produce highly satisfactory returns, and certainly no one can have a greater interest in working for that end than Mr. Duncan, whose earnest wish must be, we cannot donbt, to pay all the creditors of his house in full. He would doubtless be able, if time were allowed, to find a better market for the property of the firm than could be obtained under a compulsory sale, and any arrangements he proposed to make would be subject to the supervision of the President of the National Bank of Commerce and the President of the National Bank of the State of New-York. The problem is, how to get the most money for the creditors? Is there any better way than that which Mr. Duncan proposes. We do not see that there is, and while we cannot think that a proposition to pay thirty-three and a third per cent. is a satisfactory one, in the case of so eminent and much-trusted a firm as this, still it is clearly the best that can be done with the means now open to Mr. Duncan. We hope that he will live to pay every cent of his obligations in full, and in the meantime the creditors of the house will do well to consider carefully the proposal before them.

For capacity to get up a panic on small grounds or none, the people of Georgia surpass any others that we know of. A special dispatch in another column relates how the Militia of two counties have been put under arms to arrest the ringleaders of an apprehended "insurrection" by negroes. No evidence worthy of the name appears to have existed that any such movement by the negroes, was intended—still less that it could have been carried out. The alleged "orders" to the negroes show, if they are genuine, that the men who have thrown a large part of the State into a spasm of terror were without arms. The directions are to "kill with axes, hoes, and pitchforks, and get gunpowder and shot as you kill." Up to the present point the alarm seems ludicrous, but when we think of the possible fate of the negroes in the hands of the Militia, crazy with fear, it has a serious look.

An additional complication of existing disorders in the Northern Provinces of Turkey is found in the triumph of the Radicals in Serbia. It is already announced that the Radicals will move in favor of the Herzegovinian insurgents at the opening of the next session of the "Skoupschina," or lower house of the Serbian Legislature. We infer, therefore, that the election which has just concluded was for Deputies to this representative body. Such a movement would not be unexpected, even if it had not been announced. The Serbs have shown their sympathy with the insurgents from the very first rising of the Christian population of Herzegovina against the rapacious and intolerant Moslems. Meanwhile, Croatia and Bosnia (which once included Herzegovina and Croatia) are in a state of insurrection, and the revolt seems to be extending through all the Provinces of Turkey that lie immediately south of the Austrian frontier.

The importance of the revolution in the Turkish Provinces largely depends upon the attitude to be assumed by the great powers of Europe. Serbia and Montenegro are governed by semi-independent Princes, under guarantees by the great powers. These would form a nucleus for an independent State, of which Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Croatia, mere Provinces, may possibly become members. In all these political divisions of the Empire, the Christians greatly outnumber the Moslems. In Herzegovina, for example, there are nearly two hundred thousand who belong to the Greek Church; about fifty thousand are Roman Catholics, and only sixty thousand are Moslems. These have the active sympathy of the Slavic races along the "Military Frontier" of Austria, and their subjugation, if a revolt were persisted in, would be almost impossible for Turkey. That Empire is loaded with debt, the authorities acknowledging a funded debt of about two hundred million pounds sterling, and a floating obligations of thirteen millions more. Evidently there is danger that the balance of power in Europe shall be once more disturbed. If a new and independent State is to be created south of the Danube, it will bring much perturbation to the minds of statesmen of the old school.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic State Committee managed yesterday to fix up a "call" upon which all its members nominally agree. It appoints the convention at Syracuse, which fact of itself shows that the Canal Ring is still able to get anything which it really cares to get from the Democratic organization. It is difficult to see why it should not be able to do so. Mr. Allen C. Beach is Chairman of the State Committee, and his relations to the Canal Ring have certainly never been hostile. He was an active helper to the Ring in the matter of the Denison contract, and when the Investigating Commission found that that contract had been the means of swindling the tax-payers out of some half a million of dollars, Mr. Beach rushed into print to vindicate the legality of the proceeding. Perhaps he is sorry that he did so now, but if he be, it is probably not so much because the contract was really a fraud as because he was very promptly proved to have given his official aid to the consummation of the fraud. Another member of the committee, whose services the Ring must have found valuable in fixing the convention at a convenient place for manipulation, is Mr. Jarvis Lord. It may not have really made any particular difference to the Canal Ring whether the convention was called in Syracuse or at Saratoga. We venture to say that the Ring can do pretty nearly as it chooses on any subject that immediately interests it wherever the convention may meet. But it appears that Mr. Lord thought that this was an occasion to show his power. It is reported that he served notice on Mr. Tilden at an early date that the Governor should not go, even though the Presidential nomination depended on it. Just where those bounds lay within which the head of the Canal Ring proposed to confine his old friend and associate we cannot pretend to say. But Lord obviously anticipates no trouble in making the Governor see where they are, or in making him observe them. And it seems that for some reason or other—perhaps from the sheer impudence of confident strength—Lord chose to say that the Democratic Convention should not meet in Saratoga, where Tilden wanted it, and should meet in Syracuse, where he himself wanted it. And he carried his point.

We presume that it is entirely consistent with the dignity of Mr. Tilden's office that he should have been in attendance at Saratoga and have taken an active personal part in the intrigue and dickering which are the inevitable incidents of such meetings as that of the State Committee. Mr. Tilden has introduced to the position of Governor of our State a standard of dignity and propriety quite beyond anything that has ever before been known in connection with the office. As he is a Statesman and a Reformer, and the Gentleman *par excellence* of his party, it would not be becoming in us to question the taste of his latest manœuvre. If we did, we should receive the condemnation of the pure and devoted persons who daily proclaim the infallibility of the Governor as a Virtuous Public Man. But we venture to think that if the occupant of the Executive chair intended to descend into the arena of committee squabbles, he ought to have made sure of success beforehand. Whether or not it is pleasing to see the Governor of New-York engaged in the peculiar work he has occupied himself with for two or three days past, it is not made more pleasing by the fact that he appears to have made a very bad mess of the work. That the Governor should busy himself with manipulating a committee of which such men as John Kelly, not to mention Lord and Denison and Beach, are conspicuous members, may seem perfectly proper to him. He is used to it. These men are the survivors, as many of them were the companions and tools, of Tweed when Messrs. Tweed and Tilden were on very good terms. Probably he finds association with them no more distasteful than was association with their late master. But the Governor himself will admit that he would present a better figure to the public if he had succeeded in the end his management had in view.

It appears to us that the Democratic reform campaign does not open very auspiciously. The beginning they have made may satisfy the leaders; but it is not likely to convince the great body of sensible and honest citizens that the leaders are themselves in earnest. The most prominent of the Ring men—their chief in the Senate, their former Lieutenant Governor—have put their heads together and made the State Committee, of which they are themselves members, appoint the convention in Syracuse, at their own doors. Then they turn around and invite all to send delegates to the convention who "*agree with them* in sustaining and carrying forward to a complete success the measures of administrative reform in relation to the public works." What sort of a convention this call will produce it is not difficult to see.

EXPENSIVE WATER.

The water-supply of a great city is one of the most important subjects which can occupy the attention of its Government. Its bearing on the health and comfort of every citizen is of the most intimate character, and any defects in it are calculated to excite an amount of complaint which would hardly attend any other form of administrative neglect. Few people care, therefore, to assume the responsibility of resisting what are called "improvements" on the water-system, and whatever may be thought of the character and ability of those charged with making these improvements, it is never difficult in a City like this to demonstrate their necessity. At this moment there exists in the most highly-taxed district of New-York a ridiculously inadequate pressure of water. The upper chambers of some of the most expensive private residences in the City can be supplied with water only by the aid of force-pumps, and in the business part of the City the inadequacy of the supply is almost equally obvious.

To the people who complain of such defects the politicians who control the Department of Public Works have the reply in readiness: "Give us the money and we shall see that you have nothing further to complain about." With an exceedingly short memory for everything which concerns their own affairs, the public are very apt to second such a demand. But suppose that the same promise has been made by substantially the same persons year after year; that millions of money have been placed in their hands, with the result of leaving things pretty much as they were. Suppose that a dishonest gang of politicians, slightly varying in composition though never in purpose, have artfully contrived to work on the public demand for a better water-supply in order to provide themselves with the disposal of an annual corruption fund for the manufacture of votes. Suppose, finally, that it is as nearly as possible an absolute certainty that the money now asked for will go the way of innumerable appropriations which have preceded it, and that neither Murray Hill nor the City below Canal street will be one whit better off for the expenditure than it has been before. In that case, most people would see the necessity of withholding any further grant of money until the conduct of the work should be put into competent and honest hands.

There are probably very few tax-payers in New-York who have the remotest idea of what has been the cost of our water-system since its commencement forty years ago up to the present time. Old New-Yorkers may remember the admission of the water to the distributing reservoir at "Murray's Hill" in 1842, and the plaudits which greeted the successful completion of the most remarkable work of its kind on the continent. Up to that time, the Legislature had sanctioned the issue of twelve millions of dollars of water stock of the City of New-York, and nobody could say that the money had been spent without imposing and profitable results. But, during the twenty years succeeding the introduction of Croton water into the City, New-York grew with very rapid strides. By 1860 the population had more than doubled, and had, in fact, come within a quarter of a million of what it is to-day. If we trace the development of the water-system down to the close of 1863, we shall cover the period of construction of the receiving reservoir in Central Park and the distribution of water throughout by far the largest portion of Manhattan Island. Ending, then, with December, 1863, we find that the cost of the Croton water-works, including the dam and other works at Croton River, the aqueduct, reservoirs, mains, and pipes, as well as the repairing of the aqueduct to that date, amounted to the sum of $19,713,-112 18.

With January, 1864, begins what we may well call the supplementary work on our water-system. The following constitute the items of that account down to the present date:

For completing the new reservoir and the improvement at High Bridge.....	$139,085 01
For constructing storage reservoir in Putnam County, including cost of land and expenses connected therewith; for right to use water from lakes, building sluice-ways, &c., and for expenses incurred to Aug. 16, 1875, for an additional reservoir in Putnam County—the expenses under this head commencing in 1865.....	1,099,518 39
For work connected with the high service at Carmansville, (building reservoir, laying pipes, &c.) commenced in 1865.....	991,876 91
For alteration of the aqueduct at Eighth avenue, and laying pipes in Eighth avenue and Ninetieth street in 1865 and 1866.....	250,000 00
For alteration of aqueduct from Ninety-third street to One Hundred and Thirteenth street, and laying "big" pipes, commenced in 1870.....	3,296,488 67
For cost of Croton water mains and pipes, and laying the same, since 1863.	5,954,949 33
For repairs to aqueduct and completing the alterations in Nintieth street—amount of expenses since 1863.....	1 225,282 66
Total.....	$12,957,200 97

We have, thus, a total expenditure on account of the water-supply of the City of New-York, of $32,670,313 15. Thirteen millions of that amount have been spent during the last twelve years, and it is a very modest estimate to assume that half that sum has either been stolen or squandered on totally useless work. Since 1863 we have been expending on new mains and pipes at the rate of half a million a year, when a hundred thousand dollars was amply sufficient for all the necessities of new population. The laying of "big pipes" along some twenty up-town blocks has been made the protext for saddling the City with three millions and a quarter of new debt, when the work would have been dear at a million of dollars. And now, the representatives of the people are asked to intrust the Department of Public Works with another half million, which is to be followed by an endless line of similar appropriations, all for the purpose of "improving" a system which nobody at present intrusted with its development is qualified to understand. It is an undoubted hardship to pay water-rents and yet be unable to secure a fair supply of water. But it would be simply throwing "good money after bad" to run up the debt a few millions more, with the certainty that we shall be swindled as egregiously as we have been in the past. Not another dollar should be voted for patching at our water-system till there is some reasonably good security that the City will get the worth of its money.

LOCUST-EATING

While beefsteaks are thirty-five cents a pound and lamb chops are twenty cents, a new article of animal food, obtainable at a small price, will be hailed as a boon. The hitherto undesired locust is the new bird for table consumption. We call it a bird in order to elude, if possible, the popular prejudice against eating insects. In the West every wild creature is classed as "vermin." Even a bear is vermin, and we must suppose that the cheerful and voracious locust is so regarded. Exactly what are insects is not so easily described. An English railway guard, remonstrating with a lady who carried a pet cat in her muff, failed to see that a small mud-turtle, which another passenger produced from his pocket, is equally objectionable. His dictum was: "Cats is dogs, and must go into the baggage-van. Turtles is insects, and can stay." If the locust is edible, the ingenuity of science can remove him from the category of insects with equal promptitude. Let us call him a bird.

Prof. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, is the savan whose labors in behalf of hungry humanity have resulted in a paper on locusts as food for man, read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This gentleman has already achieved fame as a scientific man, and his philanthropic researches into the domain of entomology, (or shall we say ornithology?) in search of human food, deserve more respectful treatment than that given by a scoffing newspaper press. Not only has Prof. Riley the patience to study the American locust, but he has the courage to eat him. On one occasion the horrified cooks and scullions of a Missouri hotel fled from the kitchen when the bold experimenter came in with his box of locusts. Though of African descent, neat-handed Phillis forgot that her ancestors fed on white ants and other insects. The Professor was left alone to fry, roast, fricassee, and stew his game. The sable servitors held their noses and regarded the proceedings with disgust. But the cause of truth triumphed. Guests, cooks, and helpers agreed that the messes were "admirable." The locusts were golden brown when fried or roasted, and their flavor was described as "nutty"—an appetizing term, but not such as we should usually apply to animal food. Indeed, if we consider the cooked locust as a possible addition to a scientifically-prepared *menu*, his place is a little doubtful. Brillat-Savarin or M. Blot would be puzzled whether the locust *au naturel* should come in as entrée, game, or dessert. The habits of the bird fit him for the place usually occupied by quail or canvas-backs; the "nutty flavor" suggests that after-dinner talk across the walnuts and the wine of which Tennyson speaks so tenderly.

Of course, there is abundant Scriptural authority for using locusts as food for man. We instantly think of the light diet of John the Baptist, who is supposed to have cooked his locusts in the hot sunshine of the Syrian desert. In the Mosaic law it was laid down that the Israelites might eat "the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the beetle after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind." Though the beetle was included in this list, it must not be supposed that the insect meant is that now known by the same name. The law expressly says that these all "have legs above their feet to leap withal upon the earth." Scientific men class these as *saltatorial orthopterous*. Our plain-speaking Western folks stigmatize them as "hoppers."

Scriptural warrant being supplied, we may consider the experience of other nations. Herodotus mentions a tribe of Ethiopian who fed on locusts, and that equally veracious and well-informed traveler, Jules Verne, gives a graphic description of a party of scientific men dining on their winged enemies in the wilds of Africa. Verne calls these creatures "shrimps of the air"—a term as confusing as the railway guard's classification of turtles as insects. But Verne also styles the white ants eaten by the same party, "the rice of the Bushmen." It should be added that the ants are to be eaten alive, and that their flavor is an agreeable acid. The same authority says that locusts should be boiled half an hour, and seasoned with salt, pepper, and vinegar. In Russia, we are told, the locusts are salted and smoked—after the fashion of pork, we presume. The Hebrews of Morocco roast them overnight, and eat them hot on Sunday, exactly as our Pilgrim Fathers and their descendants prepared and ate the baked beans of New-England. The Digger Indians of the Pacific coast organize a locust or grasshopper hunt, and surround flocks of these insects with a cordon of noisy savages, who beat the ground and drive the game into deep holes dug in the earth. The captives are then roasted by piling hot stones over them, and are eaten without condiments. Mashed to a fine flour, mixed in a paste with pulverized berries of the manzanita, the locust is pronounced "heap good" by these gourmands of the West.

After all, it must be confessed that there is against all unusual articles of food a popular prejudice which is difficult to conquer. The human stomach is a fastidious organ. Who eats a doubtful egg? It will not help the reluctant appetite, offered cooked locusts, that the Romans ate them as delicacies, or that poets and sages, John the Baptist, and the Bushmen of Africa, have gathered strength from such a diet. Much as we love our country and deplore the annual plague of this saltatorial insect, it is not likely that our people can be induced to become locust-eaters and exterminators to any great extent. Prof. Riley's arguments are ingenious and patriotic; but when we have finished the locust, there is the potato-bug and the grape-fly, or phylloxera, to be destroyed. It must be a long time before the feast of the locust is "not where he eats, but where he is eaten." The presiding officer of the Detroit convention closed the case when he cut off the Professor with the wise old saw—"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Experiments of this sort have usually ended in nothing. During the siege of Paris, the French tried hippophagy with indifferent success, though the dish was not entirely new to them. Their enthusiasm for the flesh of horses, poodle-dogs, and parrots was due to the sauce rather than the meat. Of all these strange viands, the taster will say as the boastful but disgusted Yankee said of boiled crow, "I kin eat crow, but I don't hanker arter it."

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Merely as an item of news it is interesting to know that the King of Dahomey has lately been holding his great annual "custom." An unusual number of victims added to the splendor of this year's ceremonies. Crowds of people from all parts of the King's dominions, maddened with rum and raging with the thirst for human blood, assisted at the hideous scene. A vast number of prisoners taken during a recent raid by the King's body-guard of Amazons upon the neighboring City of Abeokuta, were added to the usual number of human sacrifices. Each of the victims, furnished with a private message from the month of royalty for the occupants of the spirit world, was decapitated amid the exultations of a multitude of men, women, and children, who reveled in the display and drank the blood of the slaughtered to show their loyalty to their sovereign. For many days last month the "custom" lasted, and European and American merchants were present at the proceedings.

Except for this last-named fact, we probably should not have noticed the circumstance at all. It is an annual occurrence about which everybody knows, and although these human slaughters in Dahomey are now among the worst of all savage customs, it has hitherto been nobody's business to have them stopped, and accordingly little enough heed is given to them. But when we hear of the representatives of civilized nations, our own among the number, being present at them, it is surely time to give them a little more attention.

It is proper to state that the foreigners who were present at the ceremonies last month were not free agents. But to some extent this makes the matter worse. The Kingdom of Dahomey, bordering as it does on that of Ashantee, is not unlike it in physical aspect. The capital, Abomey, like Coomassie, is inland, but the principal port, Whydah, is held by the natives. About a quarter of a century ago a British Consul was fired upon at Lagos, a port further to the east, while he was negotiating a treaty for the abolition of slavery. The consequence of that was that the town was bombarded and taken by the British, who have since held it. At the same time, a treaty was signed by the King in which he undertook to abolish slavery and human sacrifices, to encourage foreign trade, and to sanction Christianity. But that treaty was not kept, although the British Government has not been idle in attempts to enforce it. Lagos is free, but the King, after losing that, shrewdly developed the capabilities of Whydah, which being nearer to his capital, is, in that respect, the more convenient. Foreign merchants, however, have settled in it. England, France, Portugal, Germany, and more recently the United States, have citizens there, who do a lucrative trade with the interior. When the grand customs are about to commence the King summons these merchants, or agents, as the case may be, to attend him at his capital, where he compels them to witness the slaughter of his prisoners and other victims. If any one refuse to attend the summons, the King sends down a force of Amazons who close the factory, destroy any goods that may be in it, and drive the unfortunate man out of the place. Only once has the King been known to be so yielding as to allow a foreign merchant to send a substitute in his stead. And obtaining by these means the presence of white men at his annual slaughter, he boasts that he has their sanction for the custom.

Lagos being largely dependent for its trade upon Abeokuta and the towns of the eastern district, the King of Dahomey strives to cripple it by attacking them. Ten years ago he suffered a severe defeat in one of these attacks, but in another, made this year, he has been more successful, and hence the unusual number of victims who have just perished. Negotiations have been going on for some time between France and England for consolidation, by interchange, of their respective territories in Western Africa. If this can be accomplished—for the published statement that it is already completed is not true—it will doubtless tend indirectly to the abolition of the customs, which are far more disgraceful to civilization than to the people of Dahomey. But it cannot be forgotten that already the territory east and west of Whydah belongs to the British, who have therefore the greatest share of the responsibility for the continuance of these human sacrifices. It is a responsibility which ought not to be evaded, and we do not wonder that the foreign residents at Whydah are even now appealing to the British Government to seize that town and so save them from the ghastly experiences which they are forced every year to go through at Abomey. Such an act would probably lead to a repetition of the Ashantee campaign. But the cost of that was as nothing compared with the good that has resulted from it, and after all, these are nothing more than the duties which every nation must be prepared for which has great foreign possessions, and with them an obligation to promote the cause of civilization and humanity. Dahomey is a fertile country, but ruined by these annual executions of the people, by polygamy—the King being said to own some 4,000 wives—and by the enrollment of women in the Army. In every respect, therefore, foreign interference would be justified in the interests of the place and its people, but apart from that, it is needed if only to put down the horrible practices that prevail there, especially in view of the growing custom whereby Americans and Europeans are compelled to take part in them.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

Some very choice selections were included in yesterday's programme at Gilmore's Concert Garden, and will, with few exceptions, be performed throughout the week. The band is particularly felicitous in dealing with Meyerbeer's orchestral music, and such richly-colored and effective pieces as the composer's "Fackeltänze," one of which was splendidly played yesterday, show in a strong light the rich tone, great precision, and rare spirit of Mr. Gilmore's forces. A delightful medley of Scotch songs also proved to be admirably suited to their skill as a gathering comprising many first-rate soloists, and a potpourri from "Oberon," although hardly as well arranged in respect of variety as one could wish, afforded pleasure to the numerous worshipers of Weber. The solos consisted of "Rêve d'Amour," a cornet solo, exquisitely interpreted by Mr. Arbuckle, and followed, naturally, by the acknowledgments of two or three encores; a solo for clarinet, by Mr. C. Kegel, who is a master of his instrument; and "Intelice," from "Ernani," and "Let All Obey," from Balfe's "Enchantress," both of which tuneful compositions were sung by Mr. Sohst. The garden, which is as picturesque as ever, loses, it will be seen, none of its attractiveness in the matter of music, and as Mr. Levy, who has been absent for a night or two, is, we believe, to resume his post this evening, we imagine the regular frequenters of the establishment can have nothing to complain of.

OPERA BOUFFE AT WALLACK'S.

The début of Miss Julia Mathews and her associates in "Boulotte"—that is to say in a new version of Offenbach's "Barbe Bleue," much refreshed in point of dialogue and infused with much new music from Strauss' "Queen Indigo"—will positively be effected at Wallack's Theatre this evening.

OBITUARY.

REV. CORNELIUS SPRINGER.

Cornelius Springer, whose death was announced yesterday at Zanesville, Ohio, was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was born of Swedish parents at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19, 1790, and was the fourth descendant from Charles Christopher Springer, who occupies a prominent place in Clay's *Swedish Annals* and other historical works. When Cornelius was sixteen, his parents settled near Zanesville. In 1808 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and eight years later became one of its traveling ministers. He continued in the itinerancy until 1822, when he seceded and united with the Reformers, and helped to organize the Methodist Protestant Church. For many years he was active in forming for the new church congregations in Western Virginia and the Monongahela Valley. He became editor of the *Methodist Correspondent*, and of its successor, the *Western Recorder*, now the *Methodist Recorder*. Mr. Springer was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, the northern branch of the Methodist Protestant Church, which met at Princeton, Ill., last May. He served in the Army as Lieutenant in the war of 1812. He was self-educated, and was regarded as a forcible speaker.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. C. B. Knapp, the Erie Railway Agent at Port Deposit, died on Tuesday evening from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. About 10 o'clock he complained of illness, and before retiring took a dose of laudanum, which caused his death in about one hour.

The remains of Robert C. Belville, who was drowned at New-York on Monday, arrived in Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening. The occurrence has excited much comment, as the deceased was highly esteemed. He was Clerk of the United States District Court, had been President of the Council for several years, and held other offices.

Dr. Arnold Hertz, a prominent oil dealer, of Pittsburg, Penn., died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Allegheny City, on Tuesday night.

Hon. Warren Lovell died at Laconia N. H., yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was a prominent Judge in New-Hampshire for many years.

THE PRESIDENT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 18.—The President remained quietly at Gen. Burnside's residence this forenoon, rain preventing the proposed cruise in the bay. He was entertained at a clam-bake at Gen. Burnside's this afternoon. There were present 200 guests from various parts of the State. At 6 o'clock the President and party embarked on the cutter U. S. Grant and steamed down the bay, intending to make a brief call to-morrow at Block Island and proceed thence to Long Branch.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE NEW POSTAL-CARDS—FITZ JOHN PORTER AGAIN.

Washington, Aug. 18.—A circular from the Third Assistant Postmaster General announces that the department is prepared to commence the issue of postal-cards of the new design. Postmasters will not under any circumstances be permitted to redeem or exchange postal-cards of the old style, or cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing, or otherwise rendered unfit for use, in the hands of private holders. It will also be useless to apply to the department for such exchange or redemption.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

A misapprehension exists with regard to the case of Fitz John Porter. He has not asked the President to order a new court-martial, but for the appointment of a board of officers to examine the record of his trial, with the new evidence, and to report all the facts, with their opinion, on which the President might judge "whether or not, on the ground of manifest error and unjust conviction," he ought to receive the Executive interposition by a full pardon, annulling the sentence passed by the court-martial which tried him in 1862 and 1863, by which he was sentenced "to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States," and also whether he ought to be nominated to the Senate for restoration to the Army. No decision has yet been prepared, nor will any formal action be taken until the return of the Secretary of War. There seems to be no doubt, however, from what is said in official quarters, that Fitz John Porter's appeal will be denied.

BIDS OPENED.

A large number of bids were opened at the Internal Revenue Office to-day for stamping bank checks. The award will probably be made on Friday.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY LITIGATION.

It was stated several months ago, when the Court of Claims made a decision in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad as against the United States, that the Government would take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The appeal was accordingly formally filed on the 10th of July. The judgment of the court was that the Union Pacific Railroad Company recover of the United States the sum of $512,632, this sum being the one-half of certain freight earnings withheld from it by the Government. The question now before the Supreme Court is whether the facts found by the Court of Claims warrant its conclusions of law.

THE STEAMER RIO BRAVO.

The United States steamer Plymouth, now stationed off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the Canandaigua, recently stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi River, have been ordered to proceed to the rescue of the steamer Rio Bravo, which vessel was beached off Sabine Light, Texas, during a storm on the 16th inst., and, if possible, get her afloat and tow her into Galveston for repairs. The Secretary of the Treasury has also been requested to order the revenue cutter General Dix to the scene of the disaster to aid in getting the Rio Bravo afloat.

THE INSULTS TO OUR CONSUL AT TRIPOLI.

Owing to a delay in receiving the telegraphic orders to proceed to Tripoli, the United States steamer Hartford has not yet reached that port. Information has been received at the Navy Department that she is now coaling at the mouth of the Suez Canal, and will proceed immediately to that place. It is believed at the department that the congress of the European fleet have reached Tripoli by this time for the purpose of demanding the arrest and punishment of the Tripolitan sailors who insulted the United States Consul and his wife a short time ago; though prominent naval officers here express the opinion that the Tripolitan authorities did not await the arrival of a vessel of war to demand reparation, but arrested the perpetrators of the insult when they learned that orders had been issued for our vessels to proceed to that place.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,134,790; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $67,305,000; coin, $70,955,900, including $19,835,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $374,755,108. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $228,332 39, and the Customs receipts $551,349 33.

MOTTOS FOR THE TRIBUNE GROG-SHOP.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF HORACE GREELEY.

Tribune, April 27, 1866.

The Revised Statutes of the State of New-York (chapter xx., title 8) explicitly provide that * * *

"No keeper of an inn or tavern, or any ale-house or porter-house or grocery, or any other person authorized to retail strong or spirituous liquors, shall on Sunday sell or dispose of any ale, porter, strong or spirituous liquors, excepting to lodgers in such inns or taverns, or to persons actually traveling on that day, in the cases allowed by law."

We have here quoted none of the provisions of the License act of 1857. We rest on the established and recognized statute law of the State, as it has existed for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. We doubt if it was ever for one moment lawful to sell liquors to those who are "religiously addicted to making the Sabbath a day of pleasure," since the first civilized colony was planted on the soil of what is now the State of New-York. If those who wish to make the Sabbath a day of pleasure and jollity—dedicated to Bacchus instead of Jehovah—see fit to make an appeal from the law to the people, who are the fountains of the law, it is their right to do so. * * * But let them do it squarely, manfully, and not raise a dishonest clamor as though the new act transferring the duties of the Board of Excise was in their way.

Tribune, April 28, 1866.

The laws of our State have always prescribed that you must be licensed in order to retail intoxicating beverages, but the lower grade of rum-sellers in our City have been accustomed to defy the law. The law also says no one must sell on Sunday, but they defy this also with many restrictions. Now, the new Excise act undertakes to make these ostentatious law-breakers haul in their horns and respect the laws of the land, which we are told excites their indignation. We can assure them that that oppression would be a most wholesome feeling.

On the 1st of May, 1866, the *Tribune* published an editorial article, entitled "Sunday—Lager—Law," in the course of which occur the following paragraphs, (italics our own:)

"Day after day *the grog-shop press* of our City assailed the new Excise law as dictating to our people 'their victuals and drink'—as seeking to deprive them of intoxicating drinks. * * * As to *Sunday sales*, the *World* is perfectly aware that they were *never* legal in our City; that the new law makes no essential change with regard to them. What it does is to attempt enforcing what has always been the law of our State—law which those now so clamorous for FREE TRADE IN LAGER have never asked the Legislature to repeal. They have tacitly admitted the justice and propriety of that law until an attempt is made to enforce it, when they clamor as though it had been freshly enacted. * * * Gatherings to drink in public are forbidden, and sales on Sunday, and so they always have been."

May 18, 1866.

"We do not doubt that the people of Westchester County, like those of New-Jersey, will seek legal protection from the Sunday influx of tippling rowdies to which they are now subjected. But they will seek this by shutting up their own grog-shops, and not by forcing ours open."

From Hints Toward Reforms, pages 266-271.

There can be no more temperate or innocent use of it [alcohol] as a beverage than temperate forgery, adultery, or murder.

* * * * * * *

The fact of alcohol's being sometimes innocent as a medicine, does not and cannot prove that it is innocent as a beverage.

* * * * * * *

He who drinks, however moderately, is in danger of dying a drunkard.

* * * * * * *

Banish if you can all thought of God and His judgments—forget or deny your own immortality—deride the idea of restricting or qualifying your own gratification for the sake of kindred, friends, country, or race—regard yourself merely as an animal that has happened here to sport a brief Summer, then utterly perish, and still is it not a palpable *mistake* to drink anything that intoxicates?

THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE SEPT. 16—A CLOSE VOTE ON SYRACUSE AND SARATOGA—THE GOVERNOR'S "POLICY" ALARMING THE DEMOCRACY—PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1875.

The Democratic State Central Committee has met and adjourned, and the momentous question as to the place of holding their State Convention has been decided by fixing it to take place at Syracuse, and the time has been set for noon of Sept. 16. The proceedings occupied only half an hour, and the meeting was held in one of the small parlors of the United States Hotel at 1 o'clock. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Beach, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Mr. E. K. Apgar, the Secretary, acted in that capacity. As soon as the meeting was in order the roll was called, and all the members were present except Stephen J. Colahan, of Kings, deceased, and Charles F. Browne, of Newburg. Commissioner Fowler, of Kings, offered a series of resolutions of condolence and eulogium in respect to the memory of Mr. Colahan, which were adopted. Mr. Veeder, of Kings, moved that Felix Campbell, of Kings County, be elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Colahan's death, which was also adopted. Mr. Gordon, of Delaware, moved that the committee proceed to select a place of holding the convention, and accepted an amendment that the roll be called, each member naming his choice of place, and that a majority vote of all the members of the committee be necessary to a choice. The motion was carried and the call was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Saratoga—W. D. Veeder, W. A. Fowler, F. Campbell, W. Walsh, T. A. Ledwith, F. L. Laflin, R. H. Waterman, H. B. Milliman, S. W. Buel, Delos De Wolf.

Syracuse.—James M. Oakley, E. J. Shandley, Jacob A. Gross, E. L. Donnelly, E. Cooper, John Kelly, T. R. Fisher, J. B. Carpenter, *H. D. Graves, A. C. Beach, Henry D. Denison, D. Colvin, D. A. Ogden, E. K. Apgar, W. H. Henderson.

Utica.—*A. W. Ferguson, *W. W. Gordon, *J. G. Preston.

Elmira.—*C. C. B. Walker, *George C. Greene.

Rochester.—James Lord, *Joseph Warren.

There were 14 for Syracuse, 11 for Saratoga, 3 for Utica, 2 for Elmira, and 2 for Rochester. This giving no choice, a motion was made to proceed to a second ballot, confining the choice to Syracuse and Saratoga, which was adopted. The ballot resulted in the choice of Syracuse, as follows, by one vote over a majority:

Saratoga.—Milliman, Graves, Buel, De Wolf, Colvin, Walker, Lord, Veeder, Fowler, Campbell, Walsh, Ledwith, Laflin, Waterman.

Syracuse.—Ferguson, Gordon, Beach, Preston, Denison, Ogden, Apgar, Greene, Warren, Henderson, Oakley, Shandley, Gross, Donnelyl, Cooper, Kelly, Fisher, Carpenter.

Syracuse, 18; Saratoga, 14.

The committee then proceeded to the selection of a day on which the Convention should be held. Mr. Laflin moved that Sept. 16 be fixed as the day. Mr. Green moved as an amendment that Sept. 22 be chosen. Mr. Green's amendment was lost by a vote of 18 nays to 14 yeas, and Mr. Laflin's motion was carried by a *viva voce* vote, and it was decided that the Convention should be held on the 16th.

Mr. Warren, of Buffalo, then moved the adoption of the following:

A CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican electors of this State, and all who desire to co-operate with them in the great work of the restoration of pure and economical government, municipal, State, and Federal, in sustaining and carrying forward to a complete success the measures of administrative reform in relation to the public works, in exposing and punishing fraud, and driving out of public life corrupt men, to the end that the burdens of taxation may be reduced, and that correct principles of government may be inborporated in laws enacted by honest legislators, are requested to elect three delegates from each Assembly district to represent them in a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at noon, to nominate candidates for State officers, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

By the committee.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Chairman.

EDGAR K. APGAR, Secretary.

It was then moved that the next meeting of the committee be held at the Vanderbilt House, Syracuse, at 7 P. M. Sept. 15, which was adopted, and the committee then adjourned.

Now that the business of the committee is completed, it is found that both the Tilden and the anti-Tilden factions express themselves as quite satisfied with the result, and I have no reason to doubt these assertions on either side. It certainly pleases the Canal Ring element that Syracuse has been chosen, because they can without difficulty concentrate their friends about the convention. Gov. Tilden and his friends unanimously assure me that, as a stroke of bold policy, in keeping with his aggressive course toward the canal people, they have won a point in diplomacy. That this change of policy on the part of the Governor and his friends was the result of some slow deliberation there is no doubt, for up to 10 o'clock last night there were scores of men who are generally considered as in the inner circle who were entirely ignorant of the fact that the Governor favored this movement. Even after that hour and up to this morning there were not many who were aware of the "change of base." As a matter of personal liking, if no questions of expediency and policy entered into its consideration, Gov. Tilden would still prefer to have the convention at Saratoga or Albany, as either place is pleasanter, and would afford better hotel and hall accommodations than Syracuse. The two votes above given in detail show very clearly that the canal men, of whom Denison and Lord are the head and front, were intent on having the convention in one or other of their own strongholds—Syracuse or Rochester. The vote has been subjected to all sorts of analysis, of course, with a view to estimation of strength on the part of the Governor and of the Canal Ring on one hand, and of John Kelly and John Morrissey on the other. But I am assured by leaders among the factions that the vote does not indicate as much as it appears to outside of the Morrissey-Kelly feud. Senator Ledwith and County Clerk Walsh undoubtedly voted for Saratoga in Morrissey's interest and as hostile to Kelly, and it is possible that Messrs. Veeder, Fowler, and Campbell have no particular sympathy with Tammany Hall. But Kelly having voted his strength straight for the Governor, and Morrissey also being a warm supporter of Mr. Tilden, it is not easy to see how either is going to inflict much harm on the other, as they are both desirous of supporting him. The only thing open to either is for each to fight the other to secure the representation at the convention, and there is every likelihood that the Tammany "machine" delegation will be accorded that recognition. In the convention of 1871, at Rochester, when the Young Democracy sent its delegation to ask admission, to the exclusion of Tweed's delegates, while Tweed anxiously awaited the issue in the Osborne House, Mr. Tilden on the floor of the convention reported in favor of the "Boss'" regulars, and much as he desires not to lose Morrissey's support now, he will doubtless again favor Tammany Hall under its new "Boss."

THE REAL SENSATION.

The real sensation of the day here, however, has been excited by the Governor's organ at the capital, the Albany *Argus*. It sets forth that the candidates of the party for seats in the next Legislature must be Democrats who are reformers at heart, and who will support and advance the ideas of reform and party purification, as embodied in Gov. Tilden's policy and acts. It then goes on to say that "if there are Democrats who are not faithful exponents of that idea, then they are not wanted in the Legislature. If there are Republicans who are earnestly devoted to that policy, they are to be preferred over Democrats who are not."

THE CANDIDATES.

There has been no material change in the general discussion as to probable candidates before the convention for the principal State offices, and the leading names for the ticket are as follows: For Secretary of State, Lester B. Faulkner; for Controller, Allen C. Beach; for Attorney General, Charles E. Fairchild; for Treasurer, Edgar K. Apgar, and for State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr. These are the men who are most talked of, but the present incumbents of the Attorney Generalship and of the office of State Engineer are not to be considered as out of the race. Mr. Fairchild states that he is not a candidate against Gen. Pratt, and it is not improbable that Engineer Sweet will consider himself entitled to another term. Judge Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, is also among the probabilities for the Secretaryship of State.

Old State Committee men say that they have never before seen such an immense gathering of politicians at a committee meeting. New-York City sent up almost every Democratic "statesman," in and out of office, that it possesses.

THE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE NUMBER REPRESENTED—AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Firemen's Convention met at 8 o'clock this morning, when the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read. The report of the Secretary shows 176 departments, 618 companies, and a membership of 21,800 in the State. A constitution and by-laws for a State Firemen's Relief Association were presented and ordered filed, and the committee was directed to prepare certificates looking to the incorporation of the society. Manufacturers of fire apparatus and attachments took one hour for the exhibition of their wares.

The Special Committee on Amendments to the By-laws, reported amendments allowing chief engineers of fire departments to become members of the State Association; providing, also, for the appointment of only one delegate to the annual convention from each volunteer company, and making the Executive Committee consist of fifteen persons instead of nine. Under the latter provision the following names were appointed on the Executive Committee: Henry Riley, of Syracuse; John S. Hodge, of Lockport; C. S. Glover, of Portchester; J. P. Brainard, of Buffalo; F. M. Pronk, of Middletown, and Arthur C. Butts, of Monticello. U. P. Eshleman, of Poughkeepsie, was appointed one of the committee in place of M. J. Denie.

The convention, at 11:30 A. M., adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

EXCURSION OF THE DELEGATES TO NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The New-York State Firemen's Association, numbering about a hundred delegates, arrived here this afternoon by steamer Vibbard, from Poughkeepsie. They were received on landing by Mayor McCroskery and the Common Council and a large delegation of the Fire Department. The procession marched to St. George's Cemetery and decorated with flowers the grave of the late Mayor, Chauncey M. Leonard, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Association. The eulogy was pronounced by the Mayor of Oswego, William A. Poucher, President of the Association. The party then visited Washington's Head-quarters, and afterward went to the Opera-house, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor McCroskery and responded to by President Poucher. A banquet was then given the visitors by the Newburg Fire Department. The association returned to Poughkeepsie by the steamer Powell this evening.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—On the arrival of the delegates of the State Firemen's Association from Newburg this evening, there was a grand torch-light parade in their honor, which was witnessed by 10,000 people. After the parade the delegates were tendered a banquet. The welcome address was made by Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, and responded to by Hon. W. E. Poucher, Mayor of Owego and President of the convention. There were other addresses by prominent firemen of the State. To-morrow the delegates will be taken in carriages to Vassar College, Eastman Park, and other points. During the day a chemical fire apparatus will be operated on a burning building, and trials made of hose couplings, pipes, &c.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Stephen Locke shot himself fatally at Arlington, Mass., yesterday morning. He had been suffering from asthma.

The bark Carrie Humphries, 1,058 tons, and the barkentine Frank Lamberth, 489 tons, were launched at Bath, Me., to-day.

In Springfield, Mass., John J. Kenealey, aged twenty-four years, was killed, yesterday, by falling about forty feet from a scaffolding.

Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, has appointed Mrs. Elizabeth H. Doyle, a member of the Female Board of Visitors to State penal institutions.

The stockholders of the National Screw Company, of Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday voted to accept an offer of the American Company, of Providence, to consolidate with that corporation.

The New-England Association of Gas Engineers are holding their semi-annual session in Providence, R. I. To-day they will partake of a clam-bake down the bay.

Fourteen car-loads of excursionists from the towns along the line of Great Falls and North Conway, passed through White Mountain Notch on Tuesday. The hotels were unable to accommodate them, and many of them returned home.

The British Consul at San Francisco will investigate the case of the ship Bremen. The statements of the crew (all colored men) and of the Captain differ as to the character of the provisions. The affair causes much unfavorable comment there.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Samuel E. Tidd's farm-house and barn, at Warren, Mass., were set on fire and destroyed on Tuesday night. The loss is $10,000; partially insured. A small barn, belonging to Michael Connery, in the same town, was burned yesterday morning.

The record of losses by fire in New-England, during the month of July, foots up $634,725.

YACHTING AT OAK BLUFFS, MASS.

OAK BLUFFS, Mass., Aug. 18.—Arrangements are all perfected for the regatta on Friday, and everything augurs success. The prizes have arrived and are very elegant. The following well-known yachts will be among the contestants: Schooners Rebecca, Estelle, Comet, Halcyon, America, Fearless, Idler, and sloops Maggie B. Violet, Haswell, Kaiser Wilhelm, Coming, Vision, Niagara, White Cap, Fanny, and Vindex.

MOVEMENTS OF GENS. SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 18.—Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Slocum arrived here to day. They were met at the depot by the officers and band from Fort Russell. Gen. Sherman, with his daughter and Gen. Slocum lunched with Col. Stanton, after which they drove to Fort Russell, and at 4 o'clock left for Denver. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by his wife, Col. and Mrs. M. Sheridan, went West en route to California and Oregon.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A GOOD PROGRAMME, IF THE TRACK IMPROVES—FIVE INTERESTING RACES—A DAY OF POURING RAIN YESTERDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1875.

This has been another gloomy day for Saratoga. It began raining at daylight this morning and continued throughout the day, making people feel homesick and dejected. As the day grew older the storm increased in violence and the streets were turned into miniature rivers. Now and then it would lighten up and the visitors would hug the delusion that it was about to clear up, but the water only poured down in increased volume. The vestibules of the hotels were crowded with turfmen and politicians, who passed the weary hours in arguing the respective merits of candidates for turf or political honors. Notwithstanding the wet weather, the interest in the races does not flag, and they still hold the crowd together, and will continue to do so until Saturday. Of course, the prospects for a good track to-morrow are not very encouraging, and this is generally regretted, as a very fine day's sport was anticipated. In addition to the regular programme, the Association had made provision for another race to satisfy the demand for more sport, and with good fields in three of the events very fast and closely-contested races were expected. Running in the mud is not agreeable to man or beast, and to-morrow's sport is not looked forward to with any enthusiasm. The first race to-morrow is a sweepstakes for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added; the second horse to save his stake; one mile and a half; winners of $1,500 to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of $2,500, 10 pounds extra. This closed with twenty-two nominations, but only two stables will be represented at the post—those of E. A. Clabaugh, who has two entered, the ch. c. Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, and Violet, by Vauxhall, out of Mary Watson; and Thomas Puryear & Co., who will start the b. c. Warwick by imp. Leamington, out of Minnie Minor. As Viator won the Sequel Stakes, which was run on a heavy track, he will be obliged to carry 5 pounds extra, but he is a good colt, and will be able to take up the penalty. The second race is a free handicap for two-year olds, for a purse of $500; one mile. Five youngsters have accepted the weights imposed upon them, including Wood Stringfield's b. c. Blue Coat, by Jack Malone, dam by imp. Sovereign, 95 pounds; P. Lorillard's ch. g. Durango, by Jack Malone, out of Fannie Barrow, 95 pounds; Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. c. War-lock, by War Dance, out of Undine, 94 pounds; August Belmont's imp. f. Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage, and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Leatherstocking, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, 91 pounds. It will be difficult to name the winner out of this lot, as they are all beaten maidens and have yet to score a victory. The third event will be a free handicap for all ages, for a purse of $600; one mile and a half. For this there are six nominations, including A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, 111 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's (J. McCormack's) b. c. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, 108 pounds. John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, 105 pounds, and br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, 103 pounds; Wood Stringfield's g. c. Enlister, 3 years, by Enquirer, 87 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, 77 pounds. The fourth and concluding race will be an extra selling sweepstakes for two-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added. Those entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry 105 pounds; for $1,000, 100 pounds; for $750, 95 pounds; for $500, 90 pounds, and for $300, 85 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed the usual 3 pounds; all to be sold at auction after the race, and any surplus over the prices named to be divided between the owner and the association; a dash of three-quarters of a mile. Five youngsters have been entered in this, as follows: August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imp. Flatterer, by Buccaneer, to be sold for $1,000, 100 pounds; also ch. c. Clematis, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fleur des Champs, by Newminster, to be sold for $500, 90 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bambino, by Baywood, out of Goneril, by Revenue, to be sold for $300, 82 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Jennie L., by Brown Dick, to be sold for $500, 87 pounds, and Joseph Donahue's b. f. Mollie Carew, to be sold for $300, 82 pounds. This programme is interesting enough to draw out a large attendance of spectators if the weather is fine. The track, of course, will prevent fast time, but it makes the result all the more uncertain. The speculation to-night on the several events is at the following figures:

SWEEPSTAKES, MILE AND A HALF.

Viator	$260	$250	$400
Warwick	260	230	325
Total	$520	$480	$725

MILE DASH.

Patience	$200	$250	$300
Durango	165	105	175
Warlock	150	140	170
Blue Coat	65	100	80
Leatherstocking	90	90	80
Total	$440	$435	$805

MILE AND A HALF HANDICAP.

Brigand	$150	$175	$150
Survivor	85	105	70
Caroline	65	80	40
Coffee's Nettie Norton and Carver	70	65	50
Enlister	40	40	25
Total	$410	$465	$335

SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

Belmont's Freebooter and Clematis	$110	$100	$125
Bambino	40	40	40
Jennie L.	20	20	30
Mollie Carew	20	20	20
Total	$190	$180	$215

10 P. M.—The rain has ceased, with indications of clearing.

POOLS IN THIS CITY.

The sale of pools, last evening, on the four races to be run at Saratoga to-day, was attended by large crowds of betting-men. Following are the average quotations at Johnson's Pool Rooms and the Turf Exchange:

SWEEPSTAKES, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES.

Warwick	$200	$200	$200	$250	$300
Violet, Viator	115	110	110	115	128

HANDICAP FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Patience	$200	$200	$150	$70	$200
Warlock	155	150	70	85	
Durango	80	85	70	105	
Leatherstocking	55	50	100	110	
Blue Coat	53	50	60	80	

HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES.

Brigand	$200	$200	$230	$240
Survivor	179	165	200	250
Caroline	170	170	180	205
Nettie Norton, B. F. Carver	175	170	145	180
Enlister	75	75	60	80

SELLING RACE FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Freebooter, Clematis	$200	$200	$200	$300
Bambino	100	95	110	200
Mollie Carew	50	50		
Jennie L.	40	40		

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MONMOUTH PARK EXTRA MEETING.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—Great preparations are being made at Monmouth Park for the extra race meeting which opens next Tuesday, Aug. 24, to continue Thursday, 26th, and Saturday, 28th. The following stables have arrived from Saratoga: Cottrill's, McGrath's, Wilson's, Hitchcock's, Bannatyne's, Chamberlin's, Babcock's, Lloyd's, Withers', Taylor's, and Carr & Co.'s. There are at present on the track in training seventy-five horses, and by Saturday sixty more will have arrived. The management promise that the extra meeting will far surpass anything ever attempted at the Branch. There will be four races each day.

TROTTING POSTPONED AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The races have been postponed till to-morrow in consequence of rain, which has fallen heavily since 2 o'clock P. M.

BASE-BALL.

The Philadelphia and New-Haven Clubs played a very interesting and closely-contested game in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, which was won by the former club by a score of 3 to 2. Neither club made more than one run in any single inning. Following is the score:

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3
New-Haven	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2

Umpire—Mr. McGeary.

The games arranged to have been played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Hartford Club, yesterday afternoon, and between the Mutual and New-Haven Clubs on Tuesday afternoon, did not come off, owing to the wet condition of the grounds. These grounds are depressed, much lower than the level of the streets, even below the line of the city sewers, and the recent heavy rains have so softened them that they are wholly unfit to be played upon. Should the condition of the ground permit, there will be a game this afternoon between the Mutuals and the Atlantics. The Atlantics will introduce two or three new players to-day in the places of those members who have left them. Nichols and Kessler have been released from their engagements, and have gone to Cincinnati and joined the newly reorganized Red Stocking Club, Clinton has gone to Louisville, Ky., where he has joined the Eagle Club of that city.

On the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon the amateur Athletics, of this City, and the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, will play. To-morrow the Chelsea and Reliance Clubs will play there.

The Hoboken Club will play with the Stars, of Newark, at Irvington, N. J., this afternoon.

The Athletic and Chicago Clubs played in Chicago yesterday, scoring as follows: Athletics 14, Chicagos 6. Ten innings were played.

The Boston Club defeated the Eagles at Louisville to-day, 17 to 1.

A REGATTA DOWN THE BAY.

ANNUAL RACES OF THE LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB—A SQUALL NARROWLY AVOIDED.

The third annual regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club took place under unfavorable auspices yesterday. At a special meeting of the club, held at the Short Branch House, at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, it was decided to assemble the yachts at the foot of Thirty-fourth street at 12 o'clock yesterday, but the severe rain-storm which prevailed from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. prevented the carrying out of this programme. At 2 o'clock the weather cleared up and the sun shone fiercely, but there was very little wind stirring and every prospect of a "drifting" race. A breeze, however, shortly afterward sprang up, and it was determined to have a regatta, but the length of the course to be sailed was considerably shortened. The open yacht Cricket was anchored off Thirty-eighth street for the stake-boat, and a new course was laid out as follows: First and second classes—From the stake-boat to and around Robin's Reef Buoy, thence to Fort Lafayette, twice around, and return. Third class—From the stake-boat to and around Oyster Island Buoy three times. The following yachts started: First class—Siren, Thomas Davis; Reveille, Frank Bates, and Sophia, Richard Bosch. Second class—J. Saunders, James McMahon; Henry Holmes, A. L. Kreymeyer; and Au Revoir, Arthur Murphy. Third class—Ella, W. H. Johnson; Teresa, J. A. Quinn; Four Brothers, Edward Sparrow, and Only Daughter, Commodore Farley. The owners of the Annie, Chapman, and Chemung had intended to take part in the contest, but the storm prevented them from getting their boats ready, and the Annie, a handsome cabin yacht, was placed at the disposal of the judges and members of the press. The signal for starting was given by firing three guns, the third class starting at the first gun, the first class at the second, and the second class at the third gun. The first gun was fired at 3:05 o'clock, and the third-class yachts crossed the line in the following order: Ella, 3:08:20; Teresa, 3:09; Four Brothers, 3:09:10, and Only Daughter, 3:09:20. At the second gun, ten minutes later, the first class crossed the line as follows: Siren, 3:12; Reveille, 3:13, and Sophia, 3:14. The third gun was heard at 3:20 o'clock, and the second-class yachts crossed the line in the following time: J. Saunders, 3:21:45; Henry Holmes, 3:23:50, and Au Revoir, 3:24:10. The start of the yachts in the first and second classes was effected with the wind at the beam, blowing from the south-east. In passing Fort Hamilton it became necessary to tack several times, but after turning they had a free wind all the way to the stake-boat. The third-class boats sailed in a different direction, and had a stern wind to the buoy at Oyster Island, out on returning they had to make two short tacks and one long one. The Ella came sailed while turning round the buoy at Oyster Island, and was towed back to shore by a passing yacht. The Henry Holmes met with a similar accident. The first boat to arrive at the stake-boat was the Four Brothers, which crossed the line at 4:04:55. She was closely followed by the Only Daughter at 4:05:30. The Teresa came next at 4:12:50, then followed two yachts of the first class, the Sophia at 4:46:45, and the Reveille at 4:47:55. The first yacht in the second class to arrive was the Au Revoir, at 5:03:30, after which came the J. Saunders, at 4:57. The Four Brothers turned the stake-boat the second time at 5:01:50, closely pressed by the Only Daughter at 5:04:31. The crew of the latter miscalculated the force of the wind when turning, and before they could tack the boat went over, throwing them into the water about ten yards from the stake-boat. The crew were rescued and the yacht towed to the shore. The Siren broke her topmast-stay just as she got off the light-house buoy, and was obliged to withdraw from the race. The Four Brothers, of the third class, was the first to arrive at the stake-boat, on the last circuit, and crossed the line at 6:04:50, winning the race, a distance of twenty miles, in 2h. 55m. 40s. The wind died away about 6:30 o'clock, and the yachts of the first class came in in almost a dead calm. The Sophia arrived at 7:15:55, and the Reveille at 7:16:31. At 7:30 P. M. a heavy squall burst over the bay just as the last yacht had arrived at the landing. The judges were Messrs. James Lenox, James Edwards, W. H. Johnson, and Commodore Farley. Mr. Frank Bates acted as referee. The following table indicates the start, finish, and actual time of the race:

FIRST CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Time of Race.	Time by Allowance.
	H. M. S	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Reveille	3 13 0	7 16 31	4 03 31	4 03 31
Sophia	3 14 0	7 15 55	4 01 55	4 09 02
Siren	3 12 0	Withdrawn.		

SECOND CLASS.

J. Saunders	3 21 45	7 30 05	4 20 0	4 20 0
Henry Holmes	3 23 50	Capsized.		
Au Revoir	3 24 10	Time not taken.		

THIRD CLASS.

Teresa	3 09 0	7 25 0	4 16 0	4 16 0
Four Brothers	3 09 10	6 04 50	2 55 40	2 55 40
Only Daughter	3 09 20	Capsized.		
Ella	3 08 20	Capsized.		

THE HEAVY RAINS.

AN EMBANKMENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY WASHED AWAY—A GAP 225 FEET LONG AND 150 FEET DEEP MADE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—This afternoon about 2 o'clock the roadway at Cascade Ravine, on the Erie Railway, about four miles on this side the Susquehanna Depot, Penn., was washed away making a gap 225 feet long and 150 feet deep. At this point the railway crosses a ravine about 150 feet deep and 400 feet wide, and when the road was first built was spanned by an immense trestle, which was filled in several years ago. A small brook passed under it, through a small outlet or culvert. This morning the brook had become a raging torrent, and the culvert proved too small. A large lake was soon formed, and fears were entertained that the embankment would go out. About 2 o'clock the water was seen to rise very fast, and in a few minutes the immense dam gave way. The cause of the water rising so rapidly was the breaking away of a mill-dam some distance above the railway, and when its waters came rushing down they proved too much for the embankment. It will probably take five or six days to put a trestle across the gap, although the Erie officials are confident and say three days will do it. The Erie Company will probably make the same arrangement with the Lackawanna and Western Company that they made last Spring, when the Saw-mill Riit bridge was washed away, for the moving of their through freight and passenger trains. The storm is over and the barometer rising.

THE STORM AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A very heavy rain-storm prevailed here to-day, which ceased about noon. Much damage has been done to roads. The Utica and Syracuse trains have been delayed by high water. The rivers are high, but are doing no damage. The weather is now clear.

THE RAIN IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—There was another heavy rain-fall here this afternoon, 2.25 inches having fell—2.57 in all.

FRESHETS FEARED IN THE EAST.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18—2 P. M.—Two and a quarter inches of rain have fallen thus far here to-day, and the storm continues. Another freshet is feared in the Mill River Valley.

DAMAGE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The rain which fell late Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning wrought considerable damage throughout Union County. The damage done at Annandale and in the vicinity was particularly heavy. Beaver Creek, which flows past the town, overflowed the banks, carrying away everything that lay in its course. Lumber, fences, and outbuildings were swept away. Serious damage is thought to have been done at all points along the stream. Considerable delay and inconvenience were caused by the washing away. Tuesday evening, of an embankment of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad near Matteawan. The bridge was considered unsafe, and passengers went over on foot to a special train on the other side in waiting for them. All kinds of wild rumors were afloat till they had been set at rest by the safe arrival of the travelers.

THE LOST AERONAUTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Whitehall, Mich., says that arrangements have been made for the disinterment of Grimwood's body and for forwarding it to Chicago so that it will arrive to-morrow morning. The notes and papers will also be sent for publication. Towns along the east shore of the lake are much interested in the matter, and are sending out parties to search for Donaldson's body, which, it is expected, will drift ashore near the point where Grimwood's body was found. A floating body is said to have been seen off shore north of Whitehall, and other rumors are current that the balloon has been seen on the lake, but they are doubtless without foundation.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE LAURA PRIDE.

DETAILS OF THE SEIZURE BY SPAIN—A HEAVY LOSS TO THE REBELS—ELEMENTS OF A VALUABLE CARGO—TIDINGS FROM HAYTI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875.

The Spanish man-of-war Churruca arrived last Saturday night a week ago from Hayti, having on board the cargo of the Laura Pride, which had been confiscated by the Haytien Government as contraband of war and delivered over to the Spanish authorities. As I am informed by a Spanish officer, the marine authorities were possessed of the fullest information regarding the shipment of the cargo and its character, even to the minutest particular, and the commander of the Churruca had instructions to make its capture certain. The cargo, which is a most valuable one, is said to have been shipped by the Haytien Consul or Minister at New-York, and consigned to the Minister of War and Marine at Port-au-Prince, but the Captain of the schooner was instructed to proceed to Punta Plataforma, a point on the coast of Hayti, and there land his freight. The suspicious character of his cargo, although shipped apparently in good faith, induced the Captain, however, to direct his course to the capital, otherwise, as I am assured by an officer of the Churruca, the vessel would have been taken at sea.

My last letter informed you that the insurgent agent at Port-au-Prince, immediately after the vessel's arrival, which occurred on the 27th ult., went on board representing himself to be an employe of the Minister of War, to whom the cargo was ostensibly consigned, and ordered the Captain to proceed at once to Punta Plataforma. This he refused to do, and consequently the whole scheme was discovered. The commander of the Churruca, which had followed the Laura Pride into Port-au-Prince, immediately made a demand on the Haytien Government for the confiscation of the cargo and its delivery. The report of the affair published in the *Diario de la Marina* highly praises the tact and loyal zeal of the Spanish Consul in procuring the detention of the Laura Pride by the Haytien authorities, and the active diligence and loyalty of the commander of the Churruca and the Consul in the management of the affair, overcoming all difficulties, counteracting the influence of the Cuban agent, Manuel Fernandez, and finally succeeding in getting possession of the cargo and having Fernandez expelled by the Government. My informant besides giving me a variety of highly-colored descriptions of life in Hayti, states that a considerable number of official visits were exchanged by the Spanish officers and the Governor, and a great deal of intriguing was gone through with before they reached this result, and the complete delivery of the cargo was a surprise even to the Spaniards themselves, but was effected by the promise of not proceeding against the Minister of War at Port au Prince, or the Haytian Consul or Minister Resident in the United States, who might naturally be supposed to have been interested in the expedition; the promise of a present of a fine horse to the President and to the Vice President was also made.

The Spanish commander adroitly waived any difficulty with the English Government by shifting all the responsibility of the delivery of the cargo upon the Government of Hayti. The cannon, &c., making up the cargo was landed at the machina, or navy-yard, and exhibited to the public gaze for some hours before being deposited in the Artillery Park, where it now remains. The cargo consists of 15 cases, containing each 20 Remingtons; 3 cases of sword bayonets, &c.; 2 mountain howitzers, brass, with the name "Maximo Gomez" engraved on the breech; 4 other howitzers, with the names Vicente Garcia, Fito Calvo, Limbano Sanchez, and Calisto Garcia; 23 cases containing a full printing apparatus; 300 cases bullets and grenades; 344 cases cartridges; 10 cases fulminating powder for cartridges; 42 cases cartridges; 1 case quick-matches; 4 cases iron tools and untensils to load and make cartridges; 9 cases *machetes*; 21 cases printing materials; 8 rolls printing-paper; 5 cases medicines and surgical instruments, some of them marked Emilio Luaces; 60 tons Cumberland coal. The printing apparatus and the complete set of tools and instruments for the manufacture of cartridges by the rebels themselves are considered a serious loss to them.

I learned from the same source that Canal, who was engaged in the outbreak of last May, with Bryce and Montplessir, rival candidates for the Presidency, and who was condemned to death by a decree of the Government on the 8th of July, was still a refugee in the residence of the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, who was becoming alarmed at the dangerous character of his unwelcome guest and the attitude of the Haytien authorities. Haytien soldiers, in their ragged uniforms, with swords tied on with ropes, and useless muskets, surround Mr. Bassett's dwelling, steal his chickens, insult him when he goes out for a walk with his wife, and threaten to sack his house and shoot Canal. Mr. Bassett has become alarmed at these demonstrations, and also at the circumstance of a Spaniard having been forcibly taken from a British mail steamer at Porto Rico by the Spanish authorities, which proceeding may serve the Haytiens as a pretext to violate the asylum of Canal. He has sent to his Government for a ship of war.

The circumstance alluded to has cast a shadow over the rejoicing of the Spaniards over the capture of the cargo of the Laura Pride, by the thought that a difficulty may arise with Great Britain. The facts are as follows: During the first part of last July, the royal mail steam-ship Eider called at Mayaguez, and among the passengers on board from San Domingo to St. Thomas was a Spanish subject, who, it is said, was a Colonel in the Spanish service, and deserted from Porto Rico over two years ago. The Government demanded of the Captain of the Eider that he should deliver him up, but the Captain, as well as the British Consul, refused to accede to this request. A Spanish gun-boat was then sent alongside of the Eider, a gun run out, men were piped to quarters, and an armed force proceeded on board and removed the man by force. It is also stated that the man, whose name was Venegas, was shot immediately upon reaching shore, and although all the foreign Consuls protested no attention was paid, and the execution took place even while the British Consul was drawing up a second and more energetic protest. If this report is borne out by the facts of the case, it will undoubtedly cause considerable trouble between the two countries.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY (ILL.) KUKLUX

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 18.—The latest news from the seat of war in Franklin County was brought in by a hack-driver who arrived here from Benton this afternoon. Two arrests have been made since the fight on the night before last. The names of the parties arrested are Green Contrell and Aaron Neil, both of whom live in Franklin County, in the vicinity of Benton. Suspicion, which led to the arrest of Contrell, was first aroused by attention being attracted by parties going to and from his house carrying ice, and by the doctor going to visit his residence. These facts were made known to some of the offic

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Dried Fruit, pks.	85
Beans, bbls.	129	Rice, pks.	25
Cotton, bales	253	Butter, pks.	2,668
Flour, bbls.	13,666	Cheese, pks.	7,009
Meal, bbls.	284	Oil-cake, pks.	396
Wheat, bushels	222,903	Beef, pks.	53
Corn, bushels	164,307	Pork, pks.	5
Oats, bushels	15,540	Cut-meats, pks.	276
Malt, bushels	8,800	Lard, tcs.	530
Copper, bbls.	108	Starch, pks.	1,392
Eggs, bbls.	811	Spelter, pks.	700
Grease, pks.	55	Sugar, hhds.	656
Hemp, bales	28	Tea, pks.	5,797
Hides, No.	834	Tobacco, hhds.	27
Lead, pigs	734	Tobacco, pks.	458
Leather, sides	6,227	Wool, bales	249
Peanuts, sacks	47	Whisky, bbls.	397
Bees-wax, pks.	4		

BRICKS—Very moderate dealings have been reported in most kinds, though prices have been ruling generally weak on liberal supplies. Stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $7 25@$8 00; Jersey, $4@$5; Haverstraw, $5 25@$6 25; Up-river, $4 50@$5; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$14 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $7@$9; Baltimore, $5 00@$6 00 M 1,000. And stock deliveries from yard at an advance of $2@$3 M 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been comparatively dull, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 33c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A fairly active business has been reported in Anthracite, but a rather limited movement in most other kinds, within the previous range. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $5 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $5@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio advanced ¼c. on for full asking prices, as mentioned yesterday, making the range for good ordinary to prime invoices 17¾c.@20¼c., gold, with a good demand noted. Sales, 1,105 bags, by the Board, 1,244 bags sundries, by do., and 1,074 bags Rio, by the Shares broker, on private terms; and 4,000 bags Rio, by the New Light, at Baltimore, at 19c., gold. Other kinds have been in request and quoted firm; 4,000 mats Java sold on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 69,837 bags.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been inactive and somewhat irregular in price. Hogshead Staves have been quoted at $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do. $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively dull, and values have been made more or less nominal.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry prevails for early delivery, almost wholly for spinning purposes, at firm prices. The official quotations have been revised, and advanced from late figures ⅛c. ₱ lb. on Ordinary, Middling, and higher grades. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,206 bales, (of which 710 bales were on last evening's list, including 1,002 bales to spinners and 4 bales to speculators....Rather more activity has been noted for forward delivery, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₱ lb., closing weak, influenced in part by the less favorable private advices from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 11,100 bales were to-day,) with 1,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14¾c.@14 13-32c.; September, 13 15-16c.; October, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; November, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; December, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; January, 13 2-32c.; February, 13 31-32c.; March, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; April, 14 11-32c.@14⅝c.; May, 14 13-16c.@14 29-32c.; June, 14 25-32c.@14 27-32c.; July, 14 15-16c.@15c. ₱ lb.

The receipts at this port to-day were 35 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 221 bales, against 534 bales same day last week, and none for this week 1,194 bales, against 1,293 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,458,087 bales, against 3,767,467 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 880 bales; to the Continent, 3,441 bales. Stock in New-York, 55,195 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 96,301 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	12	12
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FISH—A good demand prevails for most kinds, and with restricted offerings prices have generally favored sellers. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 75@$7 25; new Mackerel quoted at $15@$20 for No. 1, $12@$13 50 for No. 2, and $8 50@$12 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3@$6 75. Smoked Herring at 38c.@40c., for scaled, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 40 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been reported for State and Western Flour, which has shown more steadiness as to values. The inquiry has been mainly for lines of Shipping Extras and for bakers' brands, the latter mostly Minnesota. Holders have been offering supplies moderately at their ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 19,900 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly at from $5 25@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10, chiefly at $6; good to very fancy do. $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $6@$7 35, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 10, mainly at $6@$6 10; good to fancy do., $6 15@$6 65, mostly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 75, mostly at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plains, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 75; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 5,600 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly Minnesota, Duluth, and Western Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour unchanged; 800 bbls. sold....Rye Flour quiet at former prices; 230 bbls. sold....Corn-meal in less demand at former rates; sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Quite active. Wheat has been dull. No. 1 Spring has been offered with more freedom, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, leading to a fair business, almost wholly for shipment. Strictly prime No. 2 Spring has been in comparatively light supply and very good demand, in part for contract deliveries, at an improvement of about 1c. a bushel, closing strong. The poorer qualities of Wheat have been relatively plenty, and not in much favor with buyers; quotations irregular, but indicative of no important change. The dealings have been largely in prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after at about previous figures, mostly for milling purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 207,000 bushels at $1 42@$1 43 for fair to strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 36 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, with prime quoted scarce and wanted at $1 37, with 1c.@2c. a bushel more asked for prompt delivery; $1 32 for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, (at which price several contracts were reported settled;) $1 34 bid and $1 35@$1 36 asked for strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 37@$1 38 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 25@$1 40 for ungraded Spring; $1 44@$1 50 for Amber Western; within the range of $1 55@$1 65 for good No. 1 to extra choice White Michigan, the latter rate for small lots, and $1 60 for extra. And, for forward delivery, sales were made of 24,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of September option, at $1 38; 24,000 bushels do., same option, on private terms; quoted at the close at $1 38 freely bid, and $1 40 asked, with prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, September option quoted at $1 32 bid, and up to $1 34 asked....Corn has been more freely dealt in, partly for export, with prices quoted about 1c., and the poorer qualities at out 2c. a bushel higher, on less urgent offerings. Strictly prime sailing vessel Mixed Western very scarce. Offerings of Canal Corn, though in rather better condition to-day than usual of late, generally under the grade of strictly prime. Very little White Corn available here. Sales have been reported of 143,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for fair to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 80c.@81c. for boat-loads, afloat; 77c.@80c. for poor to choice steamer do., do.; 73c.@76½c., mainly at 75c.@76½c., for heated do., afloat; 82c. for prime new Yellow Western....Prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, last half of September, quoted at 85c., asked, and 84c. bid....Rye and Malt quoted nominally as before, without further movement of importance....Barley quoted rather steadier, with rather more inquiry for new crop to arrive in September. Sales have been reported in store in the interior of the State, of 10,000 bushels prime four-rowed State, September option, at equal to $1 16, delivered here; strictly choice held at $1 20, with $1 15 reported bid in the local market. No prime offered here at $1 15 without buyers....Oats have been again quite brisk with prices quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher. The dealings have been mainly in prime Mixed Chicago, afloat and in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 98,000 bushels at 62c.@64c. for good to strictly prime Mixed Chicago, afloat, closing firmly at 64c. for strictly prime, in store; 62c. for prime do., in store; 60c. for prime heated do., (7,000 bushels,) in store; 63c. for Mixed Canada; 62c.@63c. for mixed State; 66c. for good White State, (2,100 bushels;) 64c.@70c. for poor to strictly choice White Western, and 55c. for fair new Western, car lots. And for forward delivery, prime mixed Chicago, October option, quoted at 50c. bid....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important change.

HIDES—The demand has been fair, mainly for common stock, prices of which have been quoted firmer. River Platte product dull and heavy. Sales 1,077 Dry Texas, 4,527 Dry Bogota, 1,250 Monterey, and 5,100 Dry Western on private terms; also 1,596 Central American, 19 lb., at 30c., 60 days, and 2,650 City Slaughters at 16c. per lb....Stock in first hands this morning, 280,200 Hides and 2,301 bales do., against 114,400 Hides and 1,560 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been selling very slowly, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 19c.@25c., and Cuba, in bond, at 31c.@33c., gold, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Have been comparatively steady, with a moderate inquiry noted for supplies. We quote: New-York State, choice, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 15c.@23c.; Western, new, 13c.@23c.; Yearlings, 10c. 25c.; Olds, all growths, 5c.@10c.; California, 20c.@25c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moving slowly, as a rule, on the basis of former quotations, the market generally weak than in most instances.

LEATHER—Has met with a fair sale at generally steady rates, quotations remaining as last given.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted firmer and in fair demand. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 200,000 lb....Copper Products have been quiet but steady. New Sheathing quoted at 20c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@ 39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig Iron has been offered with reserve, and quoted at extreme rates, with, however, a limited inquiry noted. Sales, 100 tons Kglinton on private terms. American Pig Iron has been quite dull and heavy, the demand having been almost wholly for small job lots within our range....Iron Rails have been purchased to the extent of 1,000 tons, at $53 at the works, and 700 tons old Rails on private terms. Wrought Scrap has been comparatively quiet at about former figures. Manufactured Iron has been also quiet....We quote: Eglinton Pig at $27@$30; Gengarnock, $31 50@$32; Coltness, $32; Garsherrie, $32; No. 1 American, $25@$26; No. 2 do., $23@$25; Forge, $21 50@$23 50; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; free American Rails, $50@$53, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $7, at tide-water; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32, from yard, ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 13c., gold....Lead has been attracting very little attention and has been quoted barely steady, with foreign rig quoted at $6 02½@$6 87½, American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been inactive at from $7 12½@$7 25, cost, for foreign, and $7 10@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been selling slowly at from 9c.@10c., currency, ₱ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb....Regulus Antimony has been very quiet at 13½c.@13¾c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot has been selling in lots at 9¾c. @10¼c. ₱ lb....Tin has been in light request, with sales reported of only 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8@$8 25; and 300 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 25, gold.

We quote: Straits at 18¼c.@18¾c.; English, 18¾c.@18¾c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8@$8 25; I. C. Coke, $6 65@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$6 75, gold. ...Zinc has been in slack demand at from 8½c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Dull at previous prices.

NAILS—Have been comparatively quiet, even in the jobbing line, on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active within the range of from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 bbls. strained, free on board, at $1 73; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2; 500 bbls. No. 1 at $4, and 50 bbls. Pale at $4 75 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been in fair demand at from $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.; sales of 150 bbls. Wilmington at $3; and 20 bbls. Provision pks. at $3 25. ...City Pitch at $2 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request and quoted steady since our last, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c. ₱ gallon. Sales 150 bbls.

OILS—Quiet within yesterday's range; sales, 480 bbls. South Sea Crude Whale on private terms, and 250 bbls. Menhaden at 32c.@33c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in fair request on the basis of 5¾c., in bulk, for early delivery, on sales of 500 bbls.; and at 9¼c.@9½c., in shipping order....Refined has been moderately sought after, with early delivery quoted at 11¼c.@11⅝c., showing less firmness; sales, 2,500 bbls., deliverable Sept. 10 to 15, at 12¾c. Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c.; sales, 7,000 bbls. at 16c....Naphtha, 9c.@9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11c. @11¼c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. at 11⅜c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11¼c.

PROVISIONS—The feature of the Pork market has been the active speculative movement in Mess Pork, for September and October delivery, at improv 1 prices. Business for early delivery also, and market generally closing strong, within the previous range. Sales of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $21 40@$21 45; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50, and Extra Prime at 16 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 3,250 bbls. Western Mess, mostly options, at $21 25@$21 50, closing at $21 35@$21 40, and 3,500 bbls. October at $21 35@$21 45, closing at $21 37½@$21 40, ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, with City to 10c., or 10½c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at generally steady rates; sales 15,000 lb. Bellies, in bulk, on private terms; 60 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14c., and sundry small lots of other city bulk stock at former quotations....Western product wholly nominal....Bacon very dull; City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.....Lard has been in unusually limited request for prompt and forward delivery, yet has been quoted about steady. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13¾c.; 200 tcs. off grade at 12c.; 380 tcs. new do. at 13 11-16c.@14c., the latter for choice; small lots of Western Kettle at 14¾c.@14⅞c., and City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots of Refined for the Continent, 14¾c.; and for the West Indies at 13⅞c. And at the West, 250 tcs. new Western Steam at equal to 13¾c., delivered here....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 15-16c., with buyer September quoted at 14c.@14⅛c.....Beef steady as last quoted, but inactive....Butter and Cheese essentially as in our last.....Eggs dull and heavy, ranging from 19½c.@23c., the latter for extra choice.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,900 bags sold at $2 10, gold, showing a decline.

SKINS—There has not been much animation in this line, yet values have been without quotable change. Guatemala Deer quoted nominally at 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Mexico Cabello, 47½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ₱ seer, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in some request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered prices. Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, mainly in job lots, which have been quoted generally firm, with sales at $1@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c. @23c.; Cloves, 36½c.@37½c.; East India Pepper, 16¼c. @16¾c.; White Pepper, 24½c.@25c.; Pimento, 10¼c. @10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been in fair request, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4½c.@5½c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but steady. Sales, 90 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c., 700 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c., 210 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.@7½c., 350 bxs. do. at 7½c., and 100 bags Mexican at 7¾c.; and last evening, 589 hhds. Muscovado and Centrifugal at 8c. and 8¼c., and 1,438 bags Molasses sugar at 6¾c.@6¾c. for low grade. Refined unchanged.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Sicily quoted at from $70 to $125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—Has been in good demand at full prices: fair to choice quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; sales, 121,000 lb., chiefly at 9⅜c.@9¼c....Stearine has been in request at 10½c.@10¾c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs.; sales, 50 tcs. at 15⅜c.....City nominal.

TEAS—Have been in rather better demand at former rates; sales, 600 half-chests Green and 3,300 half-chests Young on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been purchased to the extent of 500 hhds. within the previous range of 9½c. @20c. ₱ lb., showing a fairly active movement. Seed Leaf has been in moderate request at unchanged quotations. Sales since our last of 300 cases 1874 Connecticut and 251 cases 1873 State on private terms; 56 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7½c.; and 150 cases sundry growths at 7c.@20c. ₱ lb. Of Havana 200 bales sold at $1 05@$1 10, and 35c.@$1 ₱ lb....Manufactured quiet at former figures.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at $1 24 ₱ gallon, showing a steady market.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth was offered more freely, especially by steamers, (requiring prompt loading,) and at lower rates for Grain, Provisions, and general cargo, chiefly for Liverpool, leading to a rather more active movement. The chartering business has been fair, especially for the Continent, and generally easier figures. Vessels for Tonnage, Lumber, and Deals were in moderate request at about late quotations. Tonnage for the Grain trade attracted little attention. Market otherwise dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been: By steam, 72,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 13,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.@37s. 6d., mainly at 35s., showing a further decline; 700 qrs. Bacon reported within the range of 32s. 6d.@36s. ₱ ton; 100 pcs. Tobacco reported on the basis of 27s. 6d.@30s. for hhds.; 75 tons Leather, in lots, at 40s. ₱ ton; also, four ships, 1,957, 1,508, 1,258, and 807 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 45s.; and one bark, 605 tons, with do., from Portland, Oregon, on private terms....For London, by sail, 600 tons Oil Cake, (of recent engagements,) reported at 27s. 6d. per ton. ..For Glasgow, by steam, 1,100 bbls. Sugar, part at 35s. ₱ ton....For Ireland, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese, reported at 55s. ₱ ton....For Bristol Channel, a British bark, 1,150 tons, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 50s.....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 671 tons, with Deals, from St. John, New Brunswick, from Philadelphia, at 55s. ₱ bbl.; and a ship, 1,212 tons, with Dyewoods, from the west coast of Mexico, reported on private terms. Tonnage for Grain was quoted here nominally at 7s.; and a Philadelphia, at from 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 tons Lard at 40s. ₱ ton....For the Continent, (Dutch ports excluded) a British bark, 757 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 9d. ₱ bbl....To Buenos Ayres, a German bark, 607 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Christiandt, a British bark, 570 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Corunna, an American brig, 363 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back from Cadiz with Salt, reported at $4,000, taking out (as bulk of cargo) 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 27c. ₱ case, and 3,000 coars at 16. ₱ 56-lb. sack, and 1,000 tons Fustic, for Cadiz, an American schr. 432 tons, hence, with Tobacco, and back with Salt, &c., reported at $5,000....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an Italian bark, 604 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 37s. 6d. and 2 per gratuity....For Rosario, a British bark, 399 tons, with Lumber, from Miramichi, reported at $21, and prompt.....For the River Plate, a bark, 522 tons, and a brig, 263 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $19, and $20; and the bark, 432 tons, with do., from Portland, at $16, oct....For Jamaica, an American schooner, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,282 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....For Bath, Me., an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $8....For New-York, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7 25.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Barrow st., n. s., No. 4, 22x45.2, except strip off s. corner for 22.6; Charles F., John H., and Robert L. Wood, Emma V. Gardner, and Maria E., wife of James Kain, to William Barclay..... $9,000

Carr st., n. e. corner Branch Railroad, and opposite termination of Balcom, e., 40x150; Wilhelm Braun to Lorenz Hefter..... 1,200

Charlton st., n. s., No. 25, 25x100; Berrian av., n. e. corner of Elizabeth st., 75x100; Jane Barry to John Barry..... nom.

Same property: Mary Barry to John J. Barry..... nom.

Sullivan st., No. 87, 18.10x50.4; Morris S. Thompson and Mary Gasson, administrators of Henry Gasson, to Eunice Watson: release. 24th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. 2d av. 20x98.9; Thomas W. Brennan to Bridget M., wife of John Quinn..... 15,000

45th st., n. s., No. 242, 25x100; Louis Beer to Arthur T. Porges..... nom.

84th st., n. e. cor. Madison av. 36.8x100.8; Hannah T., wife of William J. Kane, to John Kavanagh..... nom.

3d av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 20x55; leasehold; Mathias Neumann to Philipp Warch..... 10,750

3d av., southerly ½ of lot No. 286, map village of Melrose, 25x100; Philip Keller to Odealia Chegwidden..... 7,000

5th av., e. s., 26.6 ft. s. of 84th st., 25x100; Ebeneser H. Balch to Augusta Pottier (subject to mortgages $20,000, interest and taxes) 32,736

Lot Nos. 205, 206, 207 map Samuel Ryer Homestead, West Farms; Fanny Levy to Louis N. Levy..... 400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Broadway, corner Wall st.

NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A WELL-BUILT, ADMIRABLY-LOCATED, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25 by 60, lot 100 feet, on 48th st., just west of 5th av., for sale low; location unexceptionable. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—$10,000 FOR A BROWN-STONE house; three story, high stoop; all the improvements; 18.9x50; lot 100; Astor lease, $210 ground rent; 55th st. and 8th av.; good location. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., 1 P. M.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VERY HANDSOME lots near upper end of park, a small brown-stone house, below 60th st. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports coastwise, 84 bales; sales, unimportant; stock, 522 bales. The first bale of new Mississippi was received this morning, and was classed Low Middling. It was sold at auction at 16c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.@13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 13 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,427 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c., Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 38 bales; exports coastwise, 569 bales; sales, 230 bales; stock, 30,503 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 103 bales; gross, 111 bales; stock, 1,822 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, 7 bales; stock, 572 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 13-16; for the account, 94 15-16. United States bonds, 10-40s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾. Cheques on Paris, 25f. 20c.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 13-16; for the account, 94¾.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1⅝ ₱ cent, which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes 66f. 45c.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾; do. Preferred, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 60s. 3d.@62s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quite steady, except for Wheats which are firmer. Provisions—Lard, 60s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum 9½d. @ 10d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ₱ cwt.; common Resin, 5s. 2½d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 18—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d.@40s. 7½. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Wednesday, Aug. 18, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 21 by 55, No. 308 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 154 feet west of Eighth avenue. Lease dated April 1, 1863, for twenty-one years, ground rent $80 per year and taxes, for $7,000, to Hugh J. Jewett, mortgagee.

The other sales announced to take place were postponed, as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of the one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 65, No. 92 Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street, adjourned to Sept. 15.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 25.6 by 102.9, on Third avenue, north-west corner of Eighth street.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. L. Steele, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, north side, 410 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. D. Coltman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fifth street, north side, 166.8 feet west of Second avenue.

By D. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Lyon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south-east corner of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, No. 308 West 24th st., s. s., 154 ft. w. of 8th av., lease dated April 1, 1863, for 21 years, ground rent $80 and taxes, 21x55, per year..... $7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Barrow st., n. s., No. 4, 22x45.2, except strip off s. corner for 22.6; Charles F., John H., and Robert L. Wood, Emma V. Gardner, and Maria E., wife of James Kain, to William Barclay..... $9,000

Carr st., n. e. corner Branch Railroad, and opposite termination of Balcom, e., 40x150; Wilhelm Braun to Lorenz Hefter..... 1,200

Charlton st., n. s., No. 25, 25x100; Berrian av., n. e. corner of Elizabeth st., 75x100; Jane Barry to John Barry..... nom.

Same property: Mary Barry to John J. Barry..... nom.

Sullivan st., No. 87, 18.10x50.4; Morris S. Thompson and Mary Gasson, administrators of Henry Gasson, to Eunice Watson: release. 24th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. 2d av. 20x98.9; Thomas W. Brennan to Bridget M., wife of John Quinn..... 15,000

45th st., n. s., No. 242, 25x100; Louis Beer to Arthur T. Porges..... nom.

84th st., n. e. cor. Madison av. 36.8x100.8; Hannah T., wife of William J. Kane, to John Kavanagh..... nom.

3d av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 20x55; leasehold; Mathias Neumann to Philipp Warch..... 10,750

3d av., southerly ½ of lot No. 286, map village of Melrose, 25x100; Philip Keller to Odealia Chegwidden..... 7,000

5th av., e. s., 26.6 ft. s. of 84th st., 25x100; Ebeneser H. Balch to Augusta Pottier (subject to mortgages $20,000, interest and taxes) 32,736

Lot Nos. 205, 206, 207 map Samuel Ryer Homestead, West Farms; Fanny Levy to Louis N. Levy..... 400

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—On Warburton av., near depot, at Yorkers; rent, $80 per month. Address FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers, or W. WESTON, Room No. 30, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65 x 100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, FRENCH plan; eight light rooms, modern, central, reasonable, and strictly respectable. on West 38th st. R. M. BRUNDIG, china store, No. 919 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND FLOOR. One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet. ON THE THIRD FLOOR. One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN NOS. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway, between Cedar and Thames sts., on first, second, third, fourth, and fifth floors. The buildings have two safety elevators, are well ventilated and heated and well arranged; offices are suitable for insurance or other companies and for lawyers, and will be let at lower rates than can be found elsewhere in the City. The following rooms are ready for immediate occupancy, viz.: Two large rooms, first floor, including corner, 25 by 50, $2,000; three adjoining, (two on Broadway and one in rear,) $1,300; third floor, three en suite, with north light, very handsome, $1,800; others from $150 to $800, according to situation. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED, THOROUGHLY furnished house from 1st of September. Address, stating lowest rent, (which must not exceed

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28 at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Any 2's logical at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.....Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 29
and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sept. 7, at 10 A. M
NEVADA.....Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Aug. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachenez.....Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Poncelet.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $10. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.
Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Asphalt,
ACAPULCO.....Aug. 30, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351 gold.
Outward, only $221. gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.....Sept. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Aug. 21 | DONAU.....Sept. 4
MOSEL.....Aug. 28 | MAIN.....Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
COLOMBO.....Aug. 28 HINDOO.....Sept. 25
NAVARINO.....Sept. 11 OTOMELLO.....Oct. 9
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES.....Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
A PS.....Sept. 8
ETNA.....Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS.....Sept. 11
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FAST SAILING PACKET
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 40 North river, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Aug. 21
GULF STREAM.....Wednesday, Aug. 25
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASKLL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STA ES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $235, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CHESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
ALGERIA....	WED., Aug. 25	ALGERIA....	WED., Sept. 29
SCYTHIA....	WED., Sept. 1	SCYTHIA....	WED., Oct. 6
*RUSSIA....	WED., Sept. 8	CHINA.....	SAT., Oct. 9
BOTHNIA....	WED., Sept. 15	*RUSSIA....	WED., Oct. 13
ABYSSINIA.	WED., Sept. 22	BOTHNIA....	WED., Oct. 20
AND EVERY FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY FROM NEW-YORK.			

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $66, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston,
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA RACES.
EXCURSION VIA
PEOPLE'S LINE
FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.
Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 15th...7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 15th...3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 15th...7:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th...6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 20th...4:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.

HELEN,
Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th...3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.....1:00 P. M.	Thursday, 5th...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAMboat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT,—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 35th st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, (connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MART POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON
Church festivals and fairs, 2 c. per quart.
Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 4:10 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 3, and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 12:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—New Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Agent, foot of Liberty st.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M. special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.
Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.
1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M., Night Express, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875,
SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:20 P. M.
In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:30 A. M.
Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN'S General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and st. epping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.: Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.
12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.
4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.
Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:40 P. M.
Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

**WICKFORD RAILROA

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

RECEIVER JEWETT'S FIRST SWORN STATEMENT—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ROAD ON JULY1.

Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway, filed his first sworn statement yesterday in the County Clerk's office. It brings the affairs of the company down to the end of June. On May 27, he says, he had in actual cash $147,593 44, with cash items making an aggregate sum of $191,016 28. On the same day there was disbursed $18,928 39. The other items are as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
May 28	$50,216 85	$95,797 14
May 29	61,353 30	74,242 75
June 1	78,359 66	125,207 81
June 2	221,763 36	100,042 40
June 5	82,612 85	88,324 19
June 4	78,225 49	34,493 14
June 5	45,883 39	43,938 82
June 7	39,740 16	65,286 75
June 8	40,050 09	41,070 80
June 9	346,809 87	85,855 34
June 10	89,006 24	84,436 18
June 11	104,256 98	265,928 92
June 12	74,173 00	77,413 72
June 14	51,278 51	43,183 26
June 15	481,164 42	258,394 05
June 16	55,374 43	124,937 74
June 17	57,594 95	99,561 21
June 18	76,604 09	137,204 79
June 19	42,551 71	20,847 78
June 21	53,928 96	78,634 02
June 22	38,760 09	59,083 09
June 23	159,791 28	125,988 64
June 24	59,082 40	67,178 64
June 25	95,335 78	161,153 78
June 26	43,770 88	38,423 03
June 28	34,495 73	17,477 32
June 29	215,134 90	207,012 88
June 30	136,345 28	147,359 60
Total	$3,192,008 00	$2,759,605 91
Cash on hand		$432,402 09

In the receipts of June 9 is included a loan of $300,000 from the Marine National Bank, and in the expenditures of the same day is a payment of $40,000 on an old account. On June 11, $108,701 25 were paid on account of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway for rental on an old account, and on the same day $20,156 50 were received for dividend on the same road. In the receipts of June 15 are two loans—one of $300,000 from the Fourth National Bank, and the other of $30,000 from the Union Steam-boat Company; and in the expenditures of the same day is a payment of $170,000 on old account. The large figures of June 29 are explained by the renewal of an old loan; that is to say, $150,000 is charged as having been paid to the Bank of Commerce and $150,000 as having been received from the same bank. The following condensed ledger balance is also given:

DEBITS.

H. J. Jewett, Receiver	$432,402 09
Traffic, passengers	27,017 31
Car-acy account	5 00
Gas-light account	4,278 61
General office expenses	1,167 52
Supplies	120,579 08
Line rolls, labor	1,159,162 04
Rents	326,068 81
Labor materials	2,062 64
Interest account	2,396 34
General office rolls, labor	36,771 86
Loss and damage	1,237 47
Traffic balances, freight	187,436 10
Legal expenses	4,218 88
Taxes	76,867 33
Injury to persons	709 04
Drawbacks, overcharges	167,184 05
Water account	4,857 31
Premium on gold purchases	561 98
Incidental expenses	1,485 57
Construction account	3,543 97
Traffic balances freight	194,766 20
Water account	1,030 40
Interest account	3,869 97
Iron bridges, repairs of bridges	38,510 18
Trackage	3,589 97
Stanks, &c	17,626 12
Salaries, &c	370 97
Taxes	7,865 58
General office expenses	15 00
Loan account	310,000 00
General office rolls, labor	260 00
Supplies	3,107 50
Lighterage	11,701 64
Interest on real estate mortgages	16,537 29
Legal expenses	500 00
Line rolls, labor	960 69
Drawbacks, overcharges	615 00
Lighterage	76 05
Constructing account	90 83
Total	$3,110,225 53

CREDITS.

Erie Railway Company, cash account	$143,682 86
Transportation receipts, freight	661,553 13
Transportation receipts, passengers	96,179 79
Train service	27,445 56
Old surplus materials	16,412 49
Transportation receipts, freight	987,538 55
Transportation receipts, passengers	344,736 02
Insurance	602 33
Train service	7,144 68
Loss and damage	7 13
Old surplus materials	5,229 98
Rents	1,189 24
Car-key account	25 00
Traffic balances, passengers	166 99
Labor and materials	115 64
Loan account	780,000 00
Interest on securities	57,979 16
Total	$3,110,225 53

NOTE.—All marked with an * are new accounts.

Another table shows that Erie owes the Marine National Bank $300,000 in demand loans; the Union Steam-boat Company, $30,000; the Fourth National Bank, $300,000 (interest paid to July 1,) and B. J. Greene, $6,339 40, payable Jan. 1, 1876, without interest.

Mr. James C. Spencer reports as Referee that he has examined Mr. Jewett on his duties and method of conducting the business of the road, which is substantially the same as before the Receivership, except that more economy is practiced. He also examined W. P. Sherman, the Cashier, and Stephen Little, the Auditor, and officially indorses the statement.

CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A STEWARD ATTEMPTS TO STARVE A SHIP'S CREW.

The schooner Harbeson Heckman arrived at Robinson's Stores yesterday from Nuevitas, Cuba, having on board, in irons, the steward, John Evans, charged with an attempt to destroy the Captain and crew. From the statement of Capt. F. F. Shephard the facts in the case seem to be as follows: On July 5, while lying in the harbor of Nuevitas, the vessel being then loaded with sugar, during the absence of the Captain and officers, Evans ordered the crew to cover the portion of the cargo not placed in the hold with tarpaulins. The sailors complained to Capt. Shephard, who countermanded the order, and that evening, in the cabin, while dining with James Truss and Charles Robinson, gave Evans to understand that he had transcended his duty in giving orders to the crew. Evans replied by a torrent of abuse, and refused to leave the cabin. He was promptly ejected by Capt. Shephard, who thought nothing more of the matter. That night he entered the hold of the vessel with a lantern and remained there some time. He has since informed First Mate Fuss that he intended to set the vessel on fire and swim ashore, but that he changed his mind. On the following morning he went ashore, saying he was going to see the American Consul and procure redress. As he was leaving the vessel he shook his fist at Capt. Shephard, and said, "This will be the darkest trip you have ever taken; I'll be square with you yet." Capt. Shephard, with his officers, searched the vessel, and found that Evans had destroyed nearly all the provisions on board, by saturating them with coal-oil, and had rendered all the ship's lanterns useless. He had left about a week's provisions untouched in his locker, and he had calculated that these would be consumed first, and that then the Captain, his officers, and the crew of eight men, would starve in mid-ocean, unable to return to Cuba, unable to proceed to New-York, and unable to signal other vessels at night, owing to the lamps being out of order. Capt. Shephard went on shore and reported the facts to the Spanish authorities, who, learning that Evans had fled into the interior, sent a party of soldiers in pursuit of him. He was quickly captured, and handed over to Capt. Shephard, to be taken to this country and tried. Evans was at once ironed and placed in the batswain's store-room. The schooner left Nuevitas for this port on July 7. Yesterday he was brought before United States Marshal Harlow, and committed to jail to await an examination.

A TRAMP'S STORY.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a young man about twenty-five years of age entered the Police headquarters at Newark, N. J., and gave himself up. To the officer in charge he said that he was a German by birth, a teacher by occupation, and gave his name as John Kane, alias Stelling. About three months ago he got out of employment and took to the road as a tramp. Falling in with three others, they started through the State of Pennsylvania; about the 20th of May last, when forty miles this side of Pittsburg, they overtook an elderly German, and, after beating him to death, robbed him of his clothing, papers, and money, leaving the body in the woods. Kane said he was tired of keeping his terrible secret, and wished to place himself in custody. On being searched a memorandum-book was found, containing entries in German, a postal card directed to Otto Kuhn, Leavenworth, Kan., and also a certificate of baptism, dated Berlin, May 20, 1875, for a child, Hugo Otto Kuhn. Kane will be sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days, as a vagrant, and meantime inquiries will be made as to the truth of his story.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners were engaged yesterday in a protracted discussion upon the best route for a rapid-transit railway, but, after being in session for two hours and a half, they adjourned without coming to a definite decision in the matter. A very handsome model of a single-track elevated road was received by the Commissioners yesterday, and it was accompanied by an explanatory letter from its inventor, Ira Buckman. Gen. Isaac Newton, one of the consulting engineers of the commission, is at present busy upon the preparation of a special statement, which he intends to submit to the consideration of the Commissioners before Sept. 6. The document will set forth at length his views upon the merits of the various plans which have been received by the Commissioners, and will especially recommend those which seem to him to be most practical in all respects. Another secret session of the Commissioners will be held to-day.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

SECOND DAY OF THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE — ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York, met yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M., in Tammany Hall, pursuant to adjournment. After the regular opening, the Committee on Election of Grand Officers made their report. For Grand Master 2,571 votes were cast, of which John G. Stebbins, of Genesee Lodge, No. 5, received 2,092; W. L. Voorhis 418, and William Dunscomb 61. For Deputy Grand Master 2,563 votes were cast, all of which were for John F. Van Nort. For Grand Warden 2,557 votes were cast, of which George W. Dilks received 907, W. T. Cornwell 549, Charles G. Fairman 401, Henry Leidel 421, Robert A. Adams 129, William A. Johnson 6, John R. Pierce 22, J. Van Zandt 8, John Van Kenselaer 13, William R. Cooper 51, and Caleb F. Clay 46. For Grand Secretary 2,563 votes were cast, of which Charles V. Clark received 2,425, Stephen Scofield 24, and L. A. Waldo 114. For Grand Treasurer 2,547 votes were cast, 2,507 of which were given to Edwin S. Ralphs. For Grand Representative 2,472 votes were given, of which Thomas P. St. John received 1,900, and Cornelius Glenn 572.

As there was no choice for Grand Warden, the rules requiring a majority of the votes cast for the election of an officer, the Grand Lodge held an election, at which 957 votes were cast, George W. Dilks, of Mutual Lodge, No. 77, New-York, receiving 335 only, which made necessary a second ballot. This resulted in the election of Mr. Dilks. The following grand officers were then declared duly elected: John W. Stebbins, of Genesee Lodge, No. 3, Rochester, M. W. Grand Master; John F. Van Nort, of Highland Lodge, No. 65, Newburg, Deputy Grand Master; George W. Dilks, of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, New-York, Grand Warden; Charles V. Clark, of State Rights Lodge, No. 46, New-York, Grand Secretary; Edwin S. Ralphs, of Empire Lodge, No. 64, New-York, Grand Treasurer; Thomas P. St. John, of Ithaca Lodge, No. 71, Ithaca, Grand Representative.

The R. W. Grand Master elect was then formally installed by P. G. M. Thomas P. St. John, who made a brief speech, thanking Mr. Stebbins in the name of the order for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of Grand Master which had devolved upon him at the death of his predecessor. Mr. Stebbins replied in a few appropriate remarks, and then installed the other grand officers elect, and appointed the following grand officers:

Rev. John Morton, of Toronto Lodge, No. 8, Rochester, Grand Chaplain; A. O. Bunnell, of Canaseraga Lodge, No. 123, Danville, Grand Marshal; G. G. Lyman, of Syracuse Lodge, No. 109, Grand Conductor; C. A. Baaden, of Peabody Lodge, No. 234, New-York, Grand Guardian, and Joseph Patterson, of Tompkins Lodge, No. 9, Grand Herald.

The last meeting was then adjourned to 3 o'clock for recess. The following standing committees were appointed:

On the State of the Order.—J. P. Sanders, Myer Stern, D. Wood, W. Lacy, Thomas P. St. John, W. H. Friedenberg, W. T. Cornwell, A. P. Mason, M. D. Bennett.

On Appeals.—J. H. White, J. Melotte, J. C. Aitken, G. Lewock, D. Conger, J. B. Jenkins, E. White, De L. Stow, B. F. Chapman.

On Petitions.—A. O. Bunnell, H. Butterworth, N. Sweet, A. W. Bingham, C. R. Skelton, George Pople, W. Dunscomb, R. S. Van Voorhis, Fred. Boezel.

On Finance.—D. F. Gardner, L. Bover, W. B. Church, A. Rowe, L. Appel, C. Feerz, P. C. F. Bergmann, J. Schonberg, J. H. Smith.

On Correspondence.—George Smith, J. J. Lawrence, N. J. Seeley.

Legislative.—R. G. Millard, H. C. Cline, J. P. Pierce, H. S. Pfeiffer, Charles Keitil, J. L. Morris, G. B. Horton, B. F. Chapman, H. B. Carnochon.

Special Committee on the Death of Grand Master Vandervoort.—John Medole, Charles Hoffman, William H. Barnes, S. R. Weeks, E. J. Hamilton.

On Institutes and Secret Work.—Thomas P. St. John, C. G. Fairman, J. Bedelman, C. Pell, J. A. Davis, A. Leonard, J. Wentz.

The amendment requiring that the number of applicants for a new lodge in Brooklyn should be the same as in the City of New-York was carried. The meeting of the Grand Lodge was then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning. During the day D. D. G. M. Driggs, of Connecticut; Grand Representative Donnelly, of Connecticut; P. G. Representative Harris, of Georgia, and P. G. M. Shaffner, of Kentucky, visited the Grand Lodge and were received with honors.

The Grand Encampment of the order met last evening in the same hall. The officers elected yesterday were installed by P. G. P. Pruden and Mr. Charles Wels, of Mount Hope Encampment, No. 2, was appointed Grand Guardian. Committees on Finance, Correspondence, Appeals, Laws, and Applications were appointed. The amendment to the constitution providing that the session of the encampment be held hereafter in February, was laid on the table after much debate. At a late hour the meeting of the encampment had not been adjourned.

THE RETURN OF THE RIFLEMEN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club continued its session at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon. The members present were, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Col. G. W. Wingate, Hon. D. W. Judd, and Judge N. P. Stanton. Col. Wingate, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported the receipt of the following subscriptions: J. J. Astor, $100; James Everhard, $100; Brooks Brothers, $50; First Brigade Staff, $50; Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, $25; J. P. M. Richards, $5, and Gen. Sharpe, $5. On motion, Gen. Knox and Gen. McMahon were appointed to act as a committee to confer with the Twenty-second Regiment, for the purpose of ascertaining what action they proposed taking in regard to the parade next Monday. Gen. Knox, of the committee on the performance to be given at the Hippodrome, reported that 1,000 tickets would be distributed—500 to the National Guard and 500 to the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club. Gen. Knox also reported that he had seen Gen. George H. Sharpe, and ascertained that all the details in reference to the passage of the effects belonging to the team through the Custom-house had been arranged. Mr. Judd, of the Committee on the Reception down the Bay, stated that the Nelson K. Hopkins would leave Whitehall at 3 P. M., instead of 10 A. M., next Saturday, and proceed down the Bay to meet the City of Berlin. The tickets of admission to the boat will be sent out to-day. The meeting then adjourned.

The field and staff officers of the Fifth Division, the head-quarters of which are at Poughkeepsie, held a meeting at the office of the division commander, Major Gen. James W. Husted, No. 65 Wall street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of arranging the preliminary details of a reception to Col. Bodine and Mr. R. C. Coleman, both of whom are residents of the territory embraced in that division. Gen. Husted presided, and there were present Col. M. H. Ellis Assistant Adjutant General; Gen. James B. Blauvelt, of Nyack; Gen. George Parker, of Poughkeepsie; Col. Underhill and Lieut. Col. Huss, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and others. It was decided to give a banquet to Col. Bodine and Mr. Coleman at Poughkeepsie on Monday, Sept. 13. The other members of the team will also be invited to be present on that occasion. The following committees were appointed to complete preparations for the entertainment:

Finance Committee—Gen. George Parker, Col. John F. Underhill, and Col. Matthew H. Ellis.

Music Committee—Gen. James B. Blauvelt, Lieut. Col. Alfred Cooley, and Lieut. Col. Alfred F. Lindley.

Banquet Committee—Col. James Smith, Col. William D. Dickey, Lieut. Col. Clifford Coddington, and Lieut. Col. Van Keuren.

Invitations, Printing, and Toasts—Maj. Gen. James W. Husted, Brig. Gen. George Parker, and Gen. James B. Blauvelt.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

RECEPTION TO GEN. DAKIN.

The officers of the Second Division, Brooklyn, held a meeting at Division Head-quarters last evening, for the purpose of formally recognizing the previous informal action of its members in arranging a reception and banquet to Gen. Dakin. Gen. Moserole, acting commander of the division, presided, and a resolution was passed inviting the citizens of Brooklyn to co-operate with the National Guard at the proposed banquet. About 100 officers subscribed for tickets to the entertainment. It was expected that many of the commanders of regiments would signify their intention of parading their commands on the arrival of the team, but no such action was taken.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Hon. Joseph B. Batchelor, formerly Attorney General of North Carolina, has been attempting to explain to a correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* the reason of the recent defeat of the Democrats in his State. He says that the vote was not a test of political strength; that there were three causes that operated on the masses: First—There was decided indisposition on the part of many good people to make any change in the organic law, and that the people were the darkest to bear for awhile their present ills than to make another experiment. Second—That it was believed that the homestead provision of the Constitution would be repealed. Third—That the negroes got into a panic and voted their entire strength, being impressed that if the Democrats succeeded they would be reduced to slavery. These were the most prominent causes that produced the unexpected result.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $50 for the "Sick Children's Relief Fund" from Mr. John L. Brewer.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 25,455 letters and forty-two bags of newspapers, taken out by the Abyssinia.

Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., of this City, has accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn.

We are indebted to Purser Burke, of the Havana steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban mail package.

The Stock Exchange was officially notified yesterday that Erie certificates will hereafter be signed by E. J. Randall in place of Smyth.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned yesterday morning, in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-eighth street. It was taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, which left Liverpool on Aug. 7, and Queenstown on Aug. 8, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, with mail news later by two days.

The Fire Marshal reports that the total number of fires during July was 158, and the losses $85,988. The total number for the same period last year was 179, and the total loss $54,410.

The steamer Armenia will land at Sing Sing during the camp meeting from Aug. 18 to 28 inclusive, leaving Fulton street, Brooklyn, daily at 8 A. M., and Vestry street, New-York, at 9:10 A. M., returning each afternoon at 4:30.

Rumors were industriously circulated on the street yesterday to the effect that the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Railway agents have received orders to resume cutting under the rates of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The reports were ascertained to be absolutely untrue.

Supervising Steam-boat Inspector Addison H. Low was in consultation yesterday with Collector Arthur as to the best method to put a stop to the practice of overloading excursion steam-boats. The case of the Americus, which came in collision with the Northfield, will be investigated to-day.

Lambert Jordon, aged thirty-one years, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 181 Orchard street, from injuries received on the 10th inst., by a fall from a scaffold, while engaged in painting a house in Sixteenth street, near Avenue C. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The Commissioners of Parks opened proposals yesterday for furnishing the department with 5,000 cubic yards of screened gravel, and 5,000 cubic yards of earth filling. John D. and Thomas E. Crimmins offered to fulfill the latter contract for forty-one cents per cubic yard; and James H. Perkins, the former, $1 09½ cents per cubic yard.

The *Tribune* published yesterday what purported to be a telegram stating that $300,000 would be required to repair the City of Peking, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The officers of the company say that there is no truth in the report, and on the street it was currently stated that the telegram was manufactured in this City for stock-jobbing purposes.

An unknown woman about seventy years of age, and poorly dressed, fell into the North River at Pier No. 28, last night, and although immediately rescued by Officer Wells of the Fifth Precinct, died in a few minutes after being taken from the water. The body was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, where it awaits the action of the Coroner.

Mayor Wickam arrived in this City yesterday, from Huntington, Long Island, and resumed his official duties. Police Commissioner Disbecker called upon him in relation to the business of the Street-cleaning Bureau, but his visit was followed by a report that the Mayor had preferred charges against the Commissioner. The rumor, however, was contradicted by Col. Harrison, the Mayor's Secretary.

Thomas Brennan, of No. 23 Greenwich street, and James Morris, of No. 108 Clarkson street, got into an altercation last evening at the corner of West and Charlton streets during which Brennan knocked Morris down with his fist, fracturing his skull. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he was received in a most critical condition, and the assailant was locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house to await the result of the injury.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Jewish Order of Keaner Shel Barzel held its second meeting yesterday at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal street. The Lodge was presented yesterday with a ballot-box constructed of silver and glass, the gift of Koppelman Walther, D. D. G. M. The report of and recommendations of the Committee on Law were partially considered, and the following gentlemen were elected members of the Endowment Committee: Messrs. Abraham Oettinger, Newman Cowen, Casper Jacob, Isaac Lichenstein, and S. Feldman.

BROOKLYN.

Margaret Ledgwood, aged twenty-six, of No. 191 Sixth street, was terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Mr. Henry G. Bowen gives free concerts by the Woodstock band every Saturday evening at his Summer residence at Roseland Park, Woodstock, Conn.

Charity Commissioner Midas will to-day begin an investigation of the alleged ill-treatment of Nelson Magee, a former patient in the County Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

The argument on the order to show cause why Thomas Snea, the offal contractor, shall not be restrained from using the Wallabout Basin as a dumping ground, has been postponed until the 24th inst.

John Tierney, a drunken ruffian, was committed for trial yesterday, for assaulting Mr. Henry Golding, of No. 954 Atlantic avenue, who interfered and prevented him from insulting lady passengers on an Atlantic avenue car.

Lawrence Ryan, of No. 223 Twenty-sixth street, was arrested on a charge preferred against him by Alonzo Lapierre, a conductor on the Atlantic and Fifth avenue Railroad, of stealing from his car a box containing thirty-three boil-punches worth $396. The property was recovered.

An inquest was held by Coroner Simb in the case of Peter Victory, of No. 93 First street, a clerk, who was scalded to death at the Gowanus Chemical Works, by falling into a vat of boiling water which was wholly unprotected. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the proprietors for not having the vat covered. Victory's relatives have instituted a suit for damages against the proprietors of the works.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A camp-meeting, under the direction of Rev. P. Hopkins, Pastor of the African Union First Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrison, has been in progress for some days past in Tuttle's Grove, Negro Hills, near White Plains, and it will continue until the 24th inst. Owing to the rain-storms which have prevailed the audiences have not been large.

NEW-JERSEY.

Capt. Thomas J. Burnett, a well-known resident of New-Brunswick, died yesterday in the forty-first year of his age. The remains will be buried on Friday morning.

County Physician Stout was ordered Coroner Reinhardt to hold an inquest over the body of John Abrams, who was drowned at Hoboken on Sunday night. His mother alleges that the unfortunate boy was pushed into the water by his companions.

At the meeting of the Hoboken Common Council, held Tuesday evening, the ordinance prohibiting the North Hudson County Railway Company from running their cars through the streets of the city on Sunday, was lost by a tie vote.

Dr. Elder, President of the Board of Health, in a letter read before the Hoboken Council Tuesday night, states that the registration of Dr. Loewenthal, the city physician, is false, and that he is without a proper license to practice.

A workman employed in the gas-works at Newark says of Miss Koenig, who charged that she had been thrown into the canal by two men who first attempted to outrage her, that he saw her step into the canal when she thought no one was watching her.

At a special meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, the reports from the different townships showed that the recent freshet had done about $30,000 damage. Contracts were awarded for the reconstruction of several of the bridges.

The United States District Court has refused to grant the injunction prayed for by the United States Dairy Company against Toffey Bros., of Jersey City, for an alleged infringement of patent rights in the manufacture of stearine and tallow-oil. The court holds that the defendants are not infringers.

O'Mara Brothers commenced yesterday suit in the New-Jersey Supreme Court to recover $20,000 from the proprietors of the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City for alleged libel. The basis of the suit is the charge preferred by the *Journal*, that the O'Maras had defrauded Jersey City by overcharges for work done on the roof of the City Hall.

The Executive Committee of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance contemplate an active campaign during the approaching Fall and Winter. At a meeting of the committee, held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Broad street, Newark, on Tuesday night, Messrs. Ransom, of Jersey City; Case, of Englewood; Drake, of Elizabeth, and Page, of Stanley, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a State Convention, to be held at Trenton on Thursday, Sept. 23.

About a thousand children gathered in Military Park, in Newark, yesterday, preparatory to starting upon the poor children's excursion to Bath Park. Having been formed into line, they were marched through several of the city streets, and finally to the Centre Street Wharf, where they embarked on the barge Novelty. They started out on their pleasure trip about 9 o'clock. Arriving at the Park, they were allowed an hour or two to romp round the grounds. They arrived at the wharf again at about dark last evening.

Frederick Blauvelt, sixteen years of age, employed in the Pond Rubber Works, at Tenafly, was sent into one of the rubber vats on Tuesday to clean it. A very dangerous gas is emitted from the vat, and a watchman was placed at the mouth to relieve the boy at once if overpowered by the poison vapor. The watchman for some reason left his post, and when he returned the boy had been prostrated by the vapor, and lay dead in the vat. The watchman says that Blauvelt told him that he was all right, and would be out in a moment, and that he consequently left. The smothered lad lived in Closter. An inquest will probably be held.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AN ALDERMAN.

A MAN TRIES TO KILL ALDERMAN O'CONNELL, OF BROOKLYN—THE CAUSE FOR THE ACT.

John T. Cox, a stone mason, residing in Van Buren street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house last night, on a charge of attempting to assassinate Alderman Daniel O'Connell, of the Ninth Ward. Mr. Cox, who is a very respectable-looking young man, about thirty years old, met Alderman O'Connell near the liquor saloon kept by the latter on the corner of Dean street and Vanderbilt avenue. A few words passed between them, when Cox drew a large-sized, self-cocking revolver and presented it at the Alderman, but before he could use it was knocked down by O'Connell, who seized hold of the arm in which Cox held the pistol. A large crowd gathered around, and Officer Cole, of the Tenth Precinct, coming up, arrested Cox, took the pistol away from him, and brought him to the station at Bergen street and 5th avenue. Alderman O'Connell charged Cox with attempting to shoot him. Cox, he said, had asked him where his sister-in-law was, and he had replied that he knew nothing about her. Cox then drew the revolver and presented it at him, whereupon he knocked him down and held him until the arrival of the officer. Cox, in reply to questions, said that O'Connell had maintained an improper intimacy with his sister-in-law, who has left her home. Further than this he would not make any statement until he had consulted counsel. He was then locked up. Soon after his wife came to the station-house, and by permission of Capt. Campbell, Cox handed over to her his money and watch and chain. She refused to make any statement as to her sister's leaving home, and declined to give her sister's name. Alderman O'Connell is about twenty-eight years of age and unmarried. He resides in Dean street, near Classon avenue. Cox will be arraigned before Justice Morse to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop John J. Conroy, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Sir Edward Watkin, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Baron A. de Vauronne, of Lyons, France, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas P. Porter, of Kentucky, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Charles Daniels, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, and W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GREAT MILITARY REUNION.

A number of the veterans of the late war are making preparations for a grand reunion in Elizabeth, N. J., of the soldiers who fought on either side during the late Rebellion. At a meeting held in Elizabeth Tuesday night, Gen. J. Madison Drake was chosen Chairman, Sergt. William S. Davenport, Secretary, and Col. Chauncey Harris, Treasurer. Among those to whom it was decided to extend invitations, are President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Gov. Bedle; as representatives of the Union Army, to Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Kilpatrick, Truax, Stewart, Smith, Slocum, Burnside, and McClellan; and Gens. Mahone, of Virginia, Kirkland, of North Carolina, Longstreet, of Georgia, Mosby, of Virginia; Roger A. Pryor, at present of New-York, and Jabez Early, of Virginia, as representatives of the Confederate Army. Invitations are also to be extended to United States Senators Frelinghuysen and Randolph, ex-Govs. Parker, Ward, Olden, and Newell, Congressman Ross, and ex-Congressman Clark. It was decided to hold the reunion at Waveriey Park on Tuesday, Oct. 19.

SINGULAR VERDICT OF A JURY.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of Mrs. Ursula Wick, who died at her residence, No. 306 East Sixty-sixth street, in childbirth. The case was supposed to be one of medical malpractice, but the testimony did not show this to be the fact. Although the evidence was extremely clear as to this point, the twelve men composing the jury spent an hour in considering the case, and then returned with the following verdict: "We find that Mrs. Ursula Wick came to her death by unskillful management by the midwife, Mrs. Ottenheimer, and by Dr. Julius Von Meyer, and we also censure Drs. Von Meyer and Webber for abandoning their patient in the case of the child." The verdict as to the death of the mother was that it was due to the mismanagement of the midwife. The persons accused by the verdict were held in $1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY HORTICULTURISTS.

At the Convention of the New-Jersey State Horticultural Society, held in Geological Hall, New-Brunswick, on Tuesday evening, George H. Thurber, of Bergen County, was elected President; P. T. Quinn, of Essex, Corresponding Secretary; Ezra Williams, of Essex, Recording Secretary, and W. H. Goldsmith, of Union, Treasurer. It was decided to hold the first annual meeting of the organization on the third Thursday of next January in Geological Hall. Messrs. P. T. Quinn, Ezra Williams, M. Whitehead, and T. G. Lovell were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the American Pomological Society in January next.

A CANAL-BOAT SUNK.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a canal-boat loaded with grain lying at the head of Pier No. 9, East River, was run into by a Sound steamer, and was so badly injured that the boat sunk in less than ten minutes. There were several persons on board the canal-boat at the time, and Patrolman Lawler, of the Harbor Police, seeing their danger, hailed the steam-tug Adriatic, which went to their assistance, and they were rescued without injury.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Judge Robinson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of the assignment of Duncan, Sherman & Co., fixed the amount of the bond to be filed by ex-Judge Shipman, the assignee of the firm, at $500,000.

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—Printing Cloths dull and unchanged.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.

Miss L. B. Halstead, Miss E. Agnes Allen, Samuel Fitton, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Adolph Solomon, William King, F. Neustetel, H. P. Tidswell, J. P. Jamerson, Mrs. Von Arnim, Mrs. Baynes, T. W. Ludlow, Mrs. M. A. Hoppock, F. Van Duzer, José Miguel de Paz, W. G. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. Perritt, Mrs. Nelson Dewey, Miss Dewey, Mr. Dewey, Col. Crawford Allen, H. A. Lane, H. W. Case, Miss Anderson, J. B. Newson, Mr. Carp, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Smallwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. C. Bement and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Barney, Dunbar Smith, J. B. Harcourt, Elisha Dyer, E. B. Dyer, James Woodbine Johnson, F. W. Helyar, Mrs. H. F. Swan, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Gen. J. D. Macadaras and wife, W. B. Isham, S. Isham, William Smith, J. H. Andrews, A. Ross, Mrs. R. B. Torrance, two children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Downes and son, Mr. and Mrs. E. Laforcade and child, J. W. Thompson,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.

R. N. Allen, W. Archibald, J. T. Bailey, Mrs. H. J. Biddle, Miss C. W. Biddle, Master H. J. Biddle, Miss L. A. Biddle and maid, T. Le Boutillier, Dr. J. T. Batt-r, Miss Camman, Miss Camman, Miss Camman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dunn and three children, Mrs. Dunn, H. Easton, F. H. Egan, Mr. Farrell, J. Fletcher, F. J. Freelove, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. French, Miss A. Gossage, Rev. M. Gouges, R. F. Gregory, J. Greig, Miss Guild, A. M. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, C. R. Haswell, W. A. Haswell, Mrs. A. M. Hayward, Miss Hayward, Rev. C. J. Hill, Mr. Hirsch, W. Howell, P. B. Olney, R. Olney, Mrs. Olney and three children, J. Del Val y Ortez, J. Ottenheimer, R. J. Owen, Mrs. R. J. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Parlane, H. C. Parmley, Mrs. M. Parmley, P. L. Phillips, A. Principe, E. M. Proctor, Vice Chancellor Proudfoot, Mrs. Proudfoot, Miss Proudfoot, W. M. Read, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ribont, J. G. Richardson, J. J. Sweney, Mr. and Mrs. Taller, Mrs. Teague and child, Z. Teat, W. Thomson, Miss M. A. Thompson, Miss Timpson, C. W. Topham, Mrs. C. W. Topham, Miss Topham, Miss Topham, Mrs. Underhill, Miss B. Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Vaccari, Baron de Vauxome, L. Wallis, K. P. Watson, Mrs. M. Van Winkel, Miss Wright, Mrs. and Mrs. J. F. Suffield and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wyncken, Mrs. McCartney and son.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.

Thomas Beveridge, Samuel Price, William Gibson, William M. Bartholomew, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Hooper, Prof. L. F. Parker, Prof. A. W. Currier, P. S. Warren, C. S. Draper, Mr. Gallagher, A. M. Talmadge, C. H. Stark, Miss Annie Gould, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bennett, Alonzo Steele, John Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall and six children, Mrs. H. Pentreigh and son,